The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Action of the Senate in Favor of Harbor Improvements.

Passage of the Fifteen Million Loan Bill by the Senate.

Work on the Appropriation Bills in the House—The Fortification Bill Killed.

Reports of the Investigating Committees—Arizona and Dacotah—Sico and Tehuantepec—Southern Mail Contract, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 26.

Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, accomplished a good thing to-day in getting reinstated in the Naval Appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole, the item of $50,500 for filling in at the Navy-Yard in Brooklyn previously stricken out by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Report of the Doorkeeper Investigating Committee animadverts strongly on the speculations which have taken place in books and documents, a regular trade in these things having been carried on with the booksellers—they receiving them fresh from the press, and selling them at a great discount. It is stated that a plenty of the Patent-Office Reports, costing the Government sixty-five cents each, can be purchased at the booksellers' for fifteen cents.

The Report of the Tariff Investigating Committee will be made to-morrow. The testimony of SLADE shows additional expenditures of twelve or thirteen thousand dollars, of which WEED's five thousand was a part, beyond the eighty-seven thousand dollars shown by LAWRENCE, STONE & Co.'s books. The transaction of the two members with the company, the Committee say, took place before the subject of the revision of the Tariff came up, and was wholly unconnected with it.

The Senate Committee has taken no action on the organization of Arizona and Dacotah, as reported. The Chairman of the Committee is now in favor of the organization of both, but GREEN remains bitterly hostile to Arizona, and there is no prospect of organising either, unless the session is extended—which does not now seem likely.

The rejection, by the House, of the paltry appropriation of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for fortification purposes is indicative of the strength of the war feeling, rather than indifference. It is believed that a bill appropriating a million would have passed.

Senator DOUGLAS will be prepared to argue and defend his bill for the protection of American citizens and property, if necessary. There is a strong feeling in both Houses. The Western members, particularly, are in favor of the most decided action.

CAMPBELL's friends talk of giving him a complimentary supper. He announces his intention to run again next Fall, and feels confident of having a majority then which will admit of no dispute. Many Democrats believe they would have done better to to have voted him in, and a number would have so voted except for the strict party rein drawn.

The Post-Office Committee have yet taken no action on the resolution to defer bringing forward the bill relative to the Ocean Mail Service till the next Session—consequently it cannot yet be said that they will report any measures this Session. Definite action will probably be taken to-morrow.

Several new witnesses from New-York have been summoned here by the Willett's Point Investigating Committee, and affidavits have been received by the Senate's Committee on Commerce which relate to Collector SCHELL's agency in the purchase. Among them is one from a Mr. ALLEY, who testifies that Mr WISSMAN, the original owner of the Willett's Point property, offered him *twenty-one* acres out of the whole lot for $500 an acre—ALLEY to have the privilege of selecting it excepting only a small part on which the buildings were situated. ALLEY on examining the land did not accept the offer, thinking the land was not worth the amount asked. About two weeks after this, WISSMAN called on ALLEY and asked him to surrender the agreement, as he had a chance to make a more advantageous bargain. ALLEY complied with his request and gave up the contract.

Another affidavit is made by JOHN CRYDER, of the firm of WEYMORE & CRYDER, who states that in March, 1857, Mr. VAN NOSTRAND called on him and asked the price of his farm on Long Island, opposite Fort Schuyler, saying that the Government thought of buying it for a fort, and could take it at a valuation if he declined to sell it.

Soon after Mr. SCHELL, the Collector, called upon him at his office and inquired his opinion of the probable value of the land on Willett's Point. Knowing that the inquiry was made on behalf of the Government, and that liberal terms would doubtless be made, Mr. CRYDER gave it as his opinion that it would bring from $700 to $800 an acre, which he believed then, and still believes, to be its full value. The quantity which the Government was represented as wanting was from 100 to 120 acres.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 26.

It is shown by the testimony before the House Select Committee, appointed to examine the accounts of late Doorkeepers of that body, that a regular and profitable business has been carried on in Washington for years by old booksellers, in Congressional documents intended for gratuitous distribution among the people. The documents are purchased fresh from the press. As an instance of the abuses the Committee say that the Patent Office Report, costing the Government sixty-six cents, are retailed by the booksellers at fifteen cents a volume, and that this could not be done but for the culpable negligence or misapplication of documents by members.

Col. SLEO, in the memorial presented to-day, asks protection against alleged bad faith of the Executive of the United States as well as that of Mexico. He charges the former with having used his influence to procure the passage of the decrees annulling the Tehuantepec grant, and making another for the benefit of other parties, which he insists is void. He protests against the mail arrangements with Messrs. HARGOUS and LE SERE, and asks the Senate to support his contract, for without it he has not thought it fit to proceed with his business connection with the Isthmus. He adds that if the attempt to wrest the contract from him is successful, it will be ruinous to his fortune, he having invested thousands of dollars in the enterprise.

The Tariff Investigating Committee will make their report to-morrow.

Two more Select Committees have also reports to make, namely: the one on the Willett's Point affair, and the other on the accounts of the late clerk of the House.

Both branches of Congress have agreed to the item in one of the appropriation bills, granting $10,000 for carrying into effect the act of admission of Kansas into the Union.

An error was made in the concluding portion of Mr CRITTENDEN's speech yesterday. What he did say was as follows: "He would not dispute with England about the abstract right of search, let her found her claim on what prerogative or supposed right she might; but the moment she made an aggression on our national rights and honor, he would fight her upon the fact and leave her the argument."

The defeat of Mr. SIMMONS' amendment is not considered as a test on the question of home valuation. Messrs. TOOMBS, BIGLER and others, were disposed to favor a proper system of home valuation, but held that the amendment was a revenue measure, and therefore could not originate in the Senate.

Mr. HARRINGTON has been nominated as Postmaster at Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. STROHER as Collector at Chicago.

The Railroad Convention, which has been in session here about a week, adjourned to-day, after accomplishing important results.

The Postmaster-General has given an order to convey the great Southern Mail, leaving New-York in the morning over the Central Route diverging from the Sea Board Route at Richmond, thence *via* the Virginia and Tennessee Road, through Knoxville and Dalton, Georgia, to the Grand Junction 50 miles east of Memphis, and thence *via* Jackson to New-Orleans. This service commences about the 1st of July and continues to the 30th of June, 1859. The time from New-York to New-Orleans is to be four days and seventeen hours,—the compensation $200 per mile, and the distance 1,985 miles. After the 1st of July, 1859, both the Great Southern mails, leaving New-York in the morning and evening, will be in connection with this central route, as double extra service has been ordered to commence at that time, in view of the completion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. This, it is confidently believed will shorten the time from New-York to New-Orleans to 3 days and 12 hours. The compensation for this double daily service is to be $300 per mile. Full-through arrangements have also been completed for passengers at $48. It is understood that arrangements have also been perfected by the Department, in connection with the above, for a semi-monthly mail from New-Orleans *via* Tehuantepec and Acapulco, and thence by the Pacific mail steamers to San Francisco, which, it is believed, will shorten the present time 10 days, from New-York to California.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 25.

After some unimportant business the Senate passed the bill for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago by 26 against 17. The vote being a test as to internal improvements, numerous other estimates for the maintenance from decay of public works will follow.

NAYS—Messrs. BROWN, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reed, Slidell, Toombs, Wright.

ABSENTEES—Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Bell, Cameron, Clark, Green, Gwin, Hale, Hayne, Henderson, Johnson, of Arkansas, Pearce, Rice, Sebastian, Sumner, Thompson of Ky.

PAIRED—Messrs. Pugh and Yulee, and Messrs. Dixon and Fitzpatrick.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, presented a memorial from STEPHEN SHINN, asking payment for materials furnished, and money advanced to Col. SAM COLT, in aid of his experiment with the Submarine Battery in 1843 4.

The bill for the improvement of the mouth of Milwaukee River was passed.

The bill for the improvement of Sheboygan Harbor was taken up, but laid aside for the consideration of the Fifteen Million Loan bill.

Mr. BELL, of Tennessee, had the floor, and spoke nearly all day on Tariff questions.

Mr. SIMMONS', of Rhode Island, amendment, providing a home valuation of Imports was lost, by 25 against 17.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, the warrants were made thousands of dollars instead of hundreds.

The bill was finally passed by 28 against 14, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark., Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Thompson of Ky., Thomson of N. J., Wright, Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Crittenden, Fesseenden, Foster, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tenn., King, Pugh, Seward, Wade, Wilson.

PAIRED—Mr. Peck with Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Stuart with Mr. Collamer, Mr. Slidell with Mr. Durkee, Mr. Benjamin with Mr. Doolittle.

The other members were absent.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he will, to-morrow, bring in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 26.

The House is engaged in voting to concur in the recommendations of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union concerning the Senate amendments to the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Appropriation bill.

The House, by thirteen majority, struck out the enacting clause of the Fortification Bill, thus killing it.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, from the Select Committee appointed to examine the accounts of Messrs. DARLING and HACKNEY, late Doorkeepers of the House, reported the testimony in the case, but make no recommendation, the accused parties having passed beyond the jurisdiction of the House. He, however reported a resolution providing for certain reforms in the folding room and in the distribution of documents.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs: and also a bill authorizing a loan of $15,000,000.

The report of the Select Committee on the Fort Snelling case was announced as a special order.

Mr. DAVIS of Indiana moved its postponement till the second Tuesday in December next. They were near the close of the Session, he said, and this subject would occupy two days' time at least. There was much business yet to be transacted, and he thought the consideration of this subject could be postponed without injustice to the Secretary of War.

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, said that justice to the Secretary of War required that it should be acted on now, For one, he was unwilling to consent to further delay, and was ready to meet the question.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, remarked that a postponement would be unjust to the Secretary, who had been arraigned on grave charges, and should be now tried on the allegations. It was the duty of the House to investigate the matter, and make up their judgment, either by acquitting or condemning the accused. He was anxious to leave the city at the period fixed for the adjournment; but was willing to extend the time, if necessary, in order to transact the public business.

The motion of Mr. DAVIS was rejected—167 against 26. The subject was then postponed until Tuesday.

The House went into Committee (Mr. SICKLES, Chairman) on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES said this appropriation was for $13,150,000, being a reduction of more than half a million from the original estimates.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, said that our new steamers draw not less than 18 or 21 feet, while vessels drawing not more than 12 feet should be constructed in order to operate effectively in the waters south of Portsmouth, Va. He spoke in favor of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for the construction of ten sloops-of-war. The outrages in the Gulf have been so often repeated as to lead to the inference that the visitations of the British cruisers spring from their orders. He hoped they would be disavowed, but thought the best means of making the negotiations effective, and of giving emphasis to our action, is to be prepared to defend our rights. He spoke of the economy and potency of gun-boats propelled by steam, and carrying two of Dahlgren's eleven-inch guns. A shell from one of those vessels, fired into a large one, would either sink or disable her for a contest.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, condemned the seizing on every pretext for permanently increasing the Army and Navy. We wrested the trident from the proud mistress of the seas in the last war, and therefore need not tremble before British power. Now, as then, commercial vessels could be converted into means of defence. On shore, we fear not the combined nations of the world; for, as was said by the late distinguished Missourian, "An enemy landing on our shores would be a fugitive, a prisoner, or corpse." He believed that the acts of the British cruisers would be disavowed and disowned. If they are not, let us prepare to vindicate the honor of our country and the integrity of our flag.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, replying to Mr. GROW, denied that our Navy compares as favorably with that of Great Britain now, as it did in the late war, and referred to the figures, showing a great disparity. The British have, in fact, the control of the seas. We are not able to cope with her steam vessels with our insignificant force. When we fight the British it must be on our shores.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, showed that we have fewer vessels now than in 1812, notwithstanding our commerce has increased from eight hundred and fifty thousand to five million tons.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania, replied to Mr. GROW, expressing regret that opposition to the appropriations should come from a member representing a State having at stake so much to be protected by the Navy.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, an amendment was adopted appropriating $50,650 for filling in at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, that sum having been stricken out by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, referring to the appropriation of $1 350,000 for the construction of five sloops-of-war, heretofore authorized, inquired of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES how he proposed to man these ships after they were constructed. Two-thirds of those who man the National ships are foreigners. Did he not know that a bill had passed the Senate, the effect, if not the purpose, of which, was to destroy the only School for native seamen we have?

Mr. JONES replied that it was the duty of the Government to buy ships, but he never before knew that it was a part of the duty of the Government to buy men, or furnish money to buy them.

Mr. WASHBURN said that was what the Administration had been doing the whole session. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment, appropriating two millions and a half of dollars for the construction of ten small propeller-sloops, armed and equipped.

The Chairman decided the amendment out of order, it not being in accordance with existing law, and, on an appeal, was sustained by the Committee.

The bill was amended, and laid aside to be reported to the House.

The House took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Volunteer Regiments.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, inquired whether it was the expectation to order them out, and in what condition the Utah service is?

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES replied that the Regiment for Texas will be required in any event, but that the other two will not be called out by the Secretary of War unless they are absolutely necessary, even if the appropriation should be made.

Mr. STANTON said it was for the House to determine when a necessity exists to call out the troops, and of the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether our present relations in Utah render it necessary.

The bill was laid aside for the present.

Mr. BOWIE, of Maryland, having frequently interrupted the proceedings by disorderly conduct, the Committee, in consequence, rose, and, by decision of the Chairman, reported the fact to the House for its action.

Mr. STANTON moved that Mr. BOWIE be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and to answer for contempt to-morrow, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

Mr. BOWIE having retired from the Hall, the House returned to Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, the House took up the bill appropriating $4,000,000 to pay the expenses of collecting the revenue from Customs, making the system general, and requiring all the revenue to be paid into the Treasury without abatement.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, advocated a reduction to the extent of one million, as three only were necessary.

Mr. JONES said a million and a quarter were required for the Pacific Coast alone.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, moved an amendment, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report at the next session a plan and estimates for reducing the expenses of the collection of the revenue, in accordance with his recommendation in his late Annual Report.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House, and the bill making appropriations for the Post-Office Department taken up.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, saw no necessity for passing these bills with railroad dispatch, and without proper deliberation, merely because Congress has agreed to adjourn on the 7th of June. He would stay here till August, if necessary.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, offered an amendment, which was ruled out of order, proposing to increase the postage to five cents.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, combated Mr. LETCHER's doctrine, that the Department should be self-sustaining.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

Establishment of an Artillery School—War Matters—Post-Office Advertising—New-York Interests in a Washington Railroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 25, 1858.

No branch of our military service, in view of a possible foreign war with a maritime power, is so manifestly deficient, in numbers if not in skill, as the Artillery. At this moment our whole extensive line of coast fortifications is denuded of artillerymen, who have all been ordered off to Salt Lake, and could not, supposing a war with England should immediately occur, get back to the defence of the Atlantic seaboard in less than a full year. In that time all our undefended seaboard cities might have shared the fate of Odyssey—that is to say, have been bombarded and laid in ashes by the British fleet—for gunnery is a science not learned in a week, and our voluntary soldiery, though a match for any soldiers in the world upon the field, would prove a weak arm of defence if called upon to man the guns of a fortification attacked by that formidable fleet which thundered upon the walls of Sebastopol. These inevitable circumstances call for either a large addition to the strength of our artillery arm, or of our navy,—it is extremely proper that attention should be directed towards both. As a step in the right direction, it is satisfactory to announce that the War Department have issued general orders for the establishment of an Artillery School at Fort Monroe, where the science and practice of gunnery will hereafter be taught. This school, for the present, is to be composed of the officers and companies of the garrison of Fort Monroe, with the senior officer as commandant; and, hereafter, when the state of the service may permit, of a commandant, to be selected by the General-in-Chief, from the field officers of Artillery, of one additional field officer as assistant to the commandant, and eight companies, with their full complement of officers; the companies to be selected equally from the four regiments of Artillery, and to serve at the school two years, at the end of which one of each regiment will be relieved by another of the same regiment, and so on annually. Artillery graduates of the Military Academy, though belonging to companies stationed elsewhere, are to serve one year at the school before joining such companies The following extract from General Orders No. 5 will explain the course:

IX—Instruction shall be theoretical and practical; the course to embrace, (in addition to the usual duties in garrison of guards, police, parades, reviews and inspection,) 1. The drills and mechanical manœuvres at the different pieces of artillery in service. 2. Sabre exercise. 3. The science of gunnery. 4. Military pyrotechny. 5. The construction, preparation, inspection, and proof of ordnance and ordnance stores. 6. The method of packing, storing, preserving, and transporting ordnance and ordnance stores for field and garrison purposes, including the management of batteries and their appendages, and artillery supply trains. 7. Engineering, surveying and topography, and other drawings applicable to artillery service. 8. The organization, proportion, and arrangement of the artillery of an army, for campaigns, sieges, defence and battles.

X—When provided with suitable ground the troops shall be encamped one month yearly, when instruction shall be exclusively directed to castrametation, camp duties, field fortification, and surveying.

There are to be annual examinations, by the Staff, of the subaltern officers; semi-annually of the non-commissioned officers by another Board, and semi-annual reports to the War Department. The troops at the school are to be uniformly armed, either with a musket or sabre, and are to have a color. In case practical instruction in artillery is suspended for want of facilities, the theoretical course will nevertheless be continued, and the commandant may require, from officers of the school, occasional lectures on military subjects.

The intentions of the President, in case of the confirmation of the pacific Utah news, with reference to the authorized new regiments, form a subject of intense speculation to the few volunteer officers, &c., who have become disgusted and gone home, as most of them had. On the one hand, the course of the House Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in postponing the Volunteer Appropriation bill, with the known intention of cutting it down a half or two-thirds, in case the intelligence is officially confirmed, strongly authorizes the supposition that only the Texas regiment is to be provided for and raised in that event. On the other hand Secretary FLOYD, in answer to anxious inquiries from persons interested, says that nothing has yet occurred which need dampen the ardor of the volunteers, and unless he is "paltering with them in a double sense," giving them assurances that their services will be accepted. There is perhaps reason enough why the regiments should be called out, unless everything becomes absolutely peaceable at Salt Lake; and it certainly will not do to trust too fondly to the sincerity of BRIGHAM YOUNG in anything he may propose. The line of communication between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake ought at any rate to be effectually kept open, as it has been understood to be the intention of the War Department, by establishing a line of military stations all along the route. This is needed for the protection of emigration, and of the United States mail, which ought not any longer to be left exposed to either Indian or Mormon hostilities. Whether ostensible peace or open war between the Government and the Mormons ensues, the dangers of the transit will be considerably enhanced for some time to come, and in view of all proposed methods of communication overland with the Pacific, whether by railroad, telegraph or stage, they ought to be fortified against. Still, no reasonable explanation for cutting down the appropriation—which, proceeding from GLANCEY JONES, will of course be in accordance with the views of the Administration—can be given, unless it is proposed to dispense with one or two of the new regiments. The volunteers, therefore, must not take the assurances of Secretary FLOYD to mean that their services will be accepted in any event. Under the circumstances, they must wait for the official wagon from Salt Lake. The latest official advices received at the War Department are up to the 24th of March only, but each day's absence of later advices serves to make the unofficial intelligence appear more doubtful. The War Department are expecting dispatches with some impatience.

As the Post-Office appropriation bill comes up on Thursday, it may not be amiss to make an allusion to the advertising of mail contracts for that Department. In March last, the Hon. H. M. SHAW, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information relative to the expense incurred for advertising proposals, and requesting him to "inform the House whether, in his opinion, such advertising in papers published at the City of Washington cannot be hereafter discontinued without detriment to the Post-Office Department." In response, the Postmaster General has recently transmitted to the House a statement which goes to show that for the four years, ending July, 1857, the expenditure for advertising for proposals for mail contracts amounted to an average of $44,600 per annum; and that of this sum an average of $24,000 per annum went to three Washington papers, while only $20,000 was expended throughout the rest of the United States, including its Territories of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Utah, Washington and Oregon. The Postmaster-General thinks that advertising in one pape only here, would "probably give sufficient publicity," but avoids expressing a decided opinion, and alludes to the law as "requiring" the publication of proposals in three Washington papers. This is a mistake, as will be seen by referring to the act, (Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 795,) which requires publication in two papers, and leaves it discretionary with the Executive to publish in a third. There will be an effort made to economize this expenditure, which is little else than a sort of subsidy to Washington journals.

The parties authorized by the House bill to run a railroad through Pennsylvania avenue will have quite a profitable thing if it gets through the Senate. I have been told by an eminent railroad man that the charter will be worth $50,000 the moment it is perfected. It is probable that Messrs. WETMORE and IRVING's withdrawal from the concern is only ostensible, designed to relieve the project of any odor which it might derive from the supposed interest of certain parties which might defeat it in the Senate.

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Battle between the Settlers and Indians in Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 26.

A dispatch from Nebraska City, 23d inst., states that intelligence from Gale County, Nebraska, says that a conflict had just occurred between the settlers and the Kiowah Indians, in which one chief was killed, and a number of stolen horses captured. There was much complaint of Indian depredations in that section of the Territory.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Society.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 26.

The New-England Anti-Slavery Society assembled in Mercantile Hall to-day, which was crowded to excess. A long series of resolutions, mainly denunciatory of the New-York and New-England Tract Societies, were offered by Mr. GARRISON. Speeches followed from THEODORE PARKER, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and others.

Movement of Troops for Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 25.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated 24th inst., says that the second column of troops for Utah, under command of Colonel MUNROE, had been encamped on Salt Run, four miles below the Fort, since the 20th inst., but resumed its march yesterday.

The third column, under Colonel MAY, is still encamped in the vicinity of the Fort, and will not move before the 27th.

Three Companies of the Seventh Infantry reached the Fort on Sunday.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention Question.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 26.

The majority in this city in favor of calling a Constitutional Convention for the purpose of revising the Constitution, is 1,544.

Cumberland, Frederick, and Hagerstown cities, give about 800 against calling such a Convention.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, May 25.

Incomplete returns from the election in Kansas indicate a majority of 750 in favor of the Leavenworth Constitution. The utmost apathy was manifested in regard to the result, and the Pro-Slavery vote was very small.

Movements of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 25.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 5½ o'clock this afternoon. All well.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 26.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at her wharf here yesterday, at 4 P. M.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 26.

The screw-steamship *Memphis*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived here to-day from New-York.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, May 26—10½ P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Africa*, now due off this port with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst. Wind East, blowing hard, and raining.

United States Steamer Fulton.

MOBILE, Wednesday, May 25.

The United States steamer *Fulton* has arrived at Pensacola.

Festival to Mohammed Pasha—Speech of the Hon. Edward Everett.

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 26.

Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA and suite were entertained last night at the Revere House by a grand banquet tendered by the City Government. Abou eighty plates were laid. Speeches were made and toasts given by Mayor LINCOLN, MAHOMMED PASHA, EDWARD EVERETT, Commodore SURINGHAM, Ex-Mayor RICE and others.

The following graceful and eloquent remarks were made by Mr. EVERETT on the occasion:

Mr. MAYOR: I have much pleasure in responding to your call, though I have so lately tendered my respectful greeting to our distinguished guest on another occasion of similar though more private character, that I feel as if the privilege ought at this time to have devolved upon some other person. It is nearly eight years, Sir, since I had the pleasure of meeting a company like this to do honor to an officer of the Turkish Navy, though of a rank below that of our honored guest, who was sent by his Government to this country on a tour of observation. That social meeting took place in the hall where we are now assembled—some of the present company were gathered round the social board—one majestic form and noble countenance was present, which we shall never look on again on this side eternity. On that occasion, Sir, I expressed the hope that the welcome then extended to the agent of the Ottoman Government might prove "the commencement of a permanent relation of good offices mutually exchanged." I rejoice to witness in the mission of our honored guest a fulfillment of that aspiration.

And having mentioned EMIN BEY, I think it not out of place in justice to him, to Mr. BROWN who accompanied him to this country and on his journey through it; and I may say to the Congress of the United States who very properly, in accordance with Oriental usage, made a small appropriation to defray the expenses of his visit,—to state that there is not the slightest ground for the insinuations which have been industriously made and perseveringly renewed, that EMIN BEY was not a duly authorized agent of his Government. I shall not give these insinuations their true name; but shall content myself with stating that I have now in my pocket authentic copies of letters from AALI PASHA, the present Grand Vizier, or Prime Minister of the Ottoman Empire, personally known to me as the Turkish Ambassador at London during my own residence there and from MEHEMET ALI, the Capudan Pasha, or Lord High Admiral of the Turkish navy, and the brother-in-law of the reigning sovereign, both of whom recognize the official character of EMIN BEY in this country. The Capudan Pasha adds that he executed his trust to the entire satisfaction of his Government and still enjoys its favor; and that his friendly reception by the American Government and people was peculiarly agreeable to his Ottoman majesty and the ministers of the Sublime Porte.

The presence of our distinguished guest here on the soil of that new world not known to the rest of mankind to be in existence when his warlike ancestors first established themselves in Europe, reminds me of a pleasing incident which took place about sixty years ago under the American flag and in the waters of Constantinople. About the year 1802, an American frigate, bearing the auspicious name of the *George Washington*, and the first American ship of war that ever entered the Dardanelles, arrived at Constantinople from the Coast of Africa. She was commanded by the gallant Commodore BAINBRIDGE, and at an entertainment given by him to the ministers of the Sublime Porte, decanters of water were placed upon the table from the four quarters of the globe; some of the casks filled in America and Africa being still full; and the frigate riding at anchor between Asia and Europe. This incident, as unique in the history of the world as it was pleasing in itself, attracted so much notice in the diplomatic circle at Constantinople, that the lady of the British Ambassador borrowed the four decanters of water to grace her own table at an entertainment the following day. But while these refreshing goblets from the four quarters of the globe were thus commingled in friendly libation at the capital of the Ottoman Empire, beneath the flag of America, pleasing symbols of that peace on earth, good will toward men for which the heart of humanity yearns with eager longings, I doubt whether it occurred to the most sanguine anticipations of that day that the officers of the Ottoman marine, in the lapse of a few years, would be the honored guests of our transatlantic cities, and pledge with us the cup of amity beneath the beams of the evening star.

I have the greater satisfaction, Sir, in meeting our honored guest from the pleasant recollection of days of adventure and romance, passed with my amiable fellow traveler—the lamented General LYMAN—in "the bright land of battle and of song," from which he comes to us. In those joyous days, "when life was new and promised to be happy," yielding to the enthusiasm of youth and the classic region, we strayed from the beaten paths. We climbed the snow-clad peaks of poetic mountains; we explored old oracular caves; we lived with the shepherds on the hill; we swam unbridgable streams on horseback; went up by windlasses to monasteries perched on perpendicular rocks; and passed days at Pharsalia and Thermopylæ at Cheronea, and Marathon and Salamis, and the Plain of Troy. The storied region was at that time ruled by the Turk; and if the truth was to be told, with no gentle sway; but this at least must be said—what I fear cannot be said of every part of independent Greece—the traveler was safe. On one occasion, a crazy Greek brig, in which he had taken passage from the Gulf of Trieheri to the Plain of Troy, was overtaken by a storm off Mount Athos, and seemed ready to founder. My companion and myself, with two Italian servants and a *takar*,—a tough Anetolian Turk, given us for our journey by old ALI PASHA, of Albania,—quitted the sinking vessel, as we thought her, and landed on the uninhabited side of the isle of Lemnos.

It was then necessary that a portion of the party should cross the island,—a wild, mountain region,—and repair to the small town on the opposite side, in hopes of there finding some fishing craft, by which we could complete our voyage. Leaving my fellow-traveler and the Italians with our baggage, on the spot where we had landed, I crossed the mountain with honest MUSTAPHA, carrying with me, as he well knew, a considerable sum of money, without which the vessel could not have been hired. The inhabitants of the port bore, at that time, a very indifferent reputation; piracy was hardly considered a crime under the law of nations as understood in the Grecian islands. If MUSTAPHA had taken my life in the desolate passes of Lemnos, and made his way with his plunder to the town, there would have been none to inquire into the event, or to quarrel with it if it had come to light. But I felt as secure beneath the protection of his stalwart arm as I do now by the side of his honored countryman, and our guest.

These lovely bouquets, with which the taste of Mr. STEVENS has decorated the table, recall to my mind a pleasing *souvenir* of America, which soon after this adventure greeted my eye in Constantinople. Walking in the delightful gardens of the English Embassy, I saw a trellis covered with a flowering vine in full bloom. I remarked to the wife of the Ambassador, who was present, that if we were not in Constantinople, that trellis would make me think that I was at home—the flowers which clothed it so closely resembled those in our gardens. "They ought to do so," she replied. "It is the Virginia honeysuckle, which I brought with me from America" (where her husband had also been a Minister) "and planted here—the first flower, perhaps, we transplanted from the West to the East." The palace and gardens of the English Embassy have since, I believe, been destroyed by fire; the American honeysuckle may have perished. Let us hope that our honored and intelligent guest will carry home some germs of artistic and intellectual culture—some flowers of perennial bloom—which will survive the accidents of material things.

On the occasion to which I have alluded, the dinner was given to EMIN BEY, I ventured on a few observations on the almost unrivalled physical advantages of climate, position and soil of the Ottoman Empire, and the benefits which might be anticipated for the world's commerce, from a freer intercourse with its fertile regions, especially if to their natural advantages should be added the newly-applied facilities of communication; when "the territories of the Sultan, like ours, shall be covered with an iron network of railroads, when these great rivers, like ours, shall be rendered navigable up stream as well as down, by the mighty force of steam; when the electric telegraph shall speak from the Sultan's own Imperial Stamboul to the upper cataracts of the Nile, and from Beyrout to Bassora." Eight years have passed away. An electric telegraph traverses the width and rests upon the floor of the Black Sea, and railroads are already projected from its southern shores to the mouth of the Tigris. These are auspicious tokens of rapid improvement; but I learn from our honored guest that Turkey has made a far more important stride in the onward march.

In our agreeable interview at the Public Library the other day, after signifying the great pleasure which he had enjoyed in visiting that establishment, which he said must prove of great benefit to the city of Boston, he alluded to the great reforms and improvements which were in progress in his country, and which took their date from the revolt and destruction of the Janissaries in 1825. Up to that time, said he, the Government of the Ottoman Empire had been one of power and force:—it has since been a Government of LAW! That great principle, the corner-stone of our modern civilization, is now as I understand, recognized in all its significance by the Ottoman Government, and proclaimed to the various races in its extensive dominions as the rule of its policy. Great difficulties must at first attend its application from the peculiar nature of the Oriental character, and the diversity of language and race among the subjects of the Ottoman empire; but if it shall have the fortitude and the wisdom to follow that principle to its results, the regeneration of those vast domains is assured. Industry and the arts languish beneath the blighting sway of force, but they will bloom and prosper beneath the genial influence of Law. This is the all-important lesson which our honored guest may learn in this country: Our military and commercial marine—our railroads and telegraphs—our schools and libraries. These—precious as they are—are the effects—the manifestations of the prosperity he witnesses; its creative cause (under Heaven) is in the undisputed majesty of the Law, which throws around the weak individual the panoply of the Nation, and assures to the unprotected the quiet enjoyment of the fruits of his industry.

Excise Commissioners—Interesting Proceedings.

The Board met yesterday; only two members, Messrs. HASKETT & HOLMES, present. No applications for licenses were presented. Mr. HASKETT said he had received a communication from Mr. JOHN S. AUSTIN, of this City, who asked the action of the Board with regard to a drinking place at the corner of One Hundred and Ninth-street and Third-avenue. Mr. AUSTIN stated that he had watched with some degree of care persons in the habit of frequenting the corner, and when persons went in to drink, on coming out they were instantly attacked with "the staggers," exhibiting great combativeness and other terrifying conduct. Mr. AUSTIN said he thought he would make inquiry into the character of the man who sold this stuff. He sent a servant girl for a tumbler full. It rested in his house all night. Next morning he poured it out and one-eighth of it was a mass of thick slime. Mr. AUSTIN now presented to the Commission a small bottle of liquid purchased there, for its official action under the section of the statute with regard to selling adulterated liquors, and he requested that the Commissioners would put it into the hands of a chemist, and see how far its effects are deleterious. He (HASKETT) had that bottle in the office, and would exhibit it the next day, at the meeting of the Board, when Commissioner KERR would be present.

Mr. AUSTIN said every one who drank this exhibited great imbecility, and then, particularly, falling with what resembled the staggers—resembled a horse over-driven and seized with staggers.

Mr. HOLMES—If AUSTIN produces the witness against him who drank on the premises there, I would proceed against them as well as all persons who violate this law, among the 12,000 liquor stores in this City. I have received no notices of violations of this law. So far as the employment of an analytical chemist is concerned, it is out of our power. I am willing to appeal to any professional man whom the law recognizes to test this stuff, and when the matter comes properly before a full Board, it will be discussed.

Mr. HASKETT recommended that the matter be put in the hands of the counsel of this Board for his action.

Mr. HASKETT said some person had written a letter to him charging a certain editor of this city with drinking lager bier in a saloon in Nassau-street. He hoped the individual would put his communication in the proper shape and place it before the Board. The accusation was very indefinite, and he trusted these remarks would induce the accuser to name the place in Nassau-street and the editor. Mr. HASKETT gave notice that he should introduce a resolution directing that all communications in reference to charges should be addressed to the Board as a Board of Excise, or to the counsel of the Board. The Board adjourned to 3 P. M., to-day.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Last evening, whilst Mr. HIRAM CRANSTON, the proprietor of the New-York Hotel, was quietly seated at the head of his table, dining, he was approached by a person by the name of GAILLARDET, a French physician, who, without giving the slightest intimation, or uttering a single threat, seized a full bottle of champagne standing in front of a gentleman seated near Mr. CRANSTON, and struck him twice with it on the top of the head, the first blow shattering the bottle, and stunning Mr. C.; the second felling him to the floor. Capt. GRANGER, of the U. S. Army, who occupied the seat next to him, was also struck, and severely wounded, at the same time.

So quietly and suddenly was the assault made, that, although Mr. CRANSTON was surrounded by friends and servants, every one appeared paralyzed and powerless for a few moments? The assailant, however, was soon arrested, and safely lodged in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-House, by Officer SMART. At one time it appeared as if the servants of the establishment, infuriated at the brutal and cowardly attack upon their employer, would have torn him to pieces, and it was with difficulty that he was rescued from their hands.

The provocation to this assault was an order from the proprietor of the hotel to Dr. GAILLARDET to find other quarters, in consequence of alleged professional malpractice on one

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Commerce of Cuba—Its Exaggeration—Capacities of Cuba for Production—Its Position, Not the Key of the Gulf—Little Importance of the West Indies to the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MORROW, WARREN Co., Ohio, May, 1858.

The gentle breeze which rustles through the pear tree by my window, and the quiet light which rests upon the distant meadow, and the singing of birds, are so many indications of the calm and composed spirit in which I view and judge public questions. You may guess, then, with what surprise and wonder I read the following paragraph in the correspondence of the NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The most powerful argument, however, in favor of annexation, is the advantages to be expected from it to the trade, navigation and manufactures of the United States from a perfect control of the commerce of Cuba, and that monopoly of its markets which would follow from proximity of situation and identity of laws. It is not extravagant to assert that it would add at once $50,000,000 a year to the productive wealth of the country. As a Northern measure, the cities of New-York and Boston, and the State of Maine, are especially interested in annexation—for the latter would furnish the vessels for transporting its abundant produce, and the two former would become the recipients of the profits resulting from the unrestricted commerce which would be opened by it."

I have read, in my youth, of the palaces and gardens—of the wonderful islands—of the treasuries of gold and the sparkling jewels, conjured up by the brilliant imagination of the Arabian writers of the thousand nights. But, to me, they were only visions. I never expected to see them realized. But, behold how far an American can excel an Arab! *Fifty millions a year of productive wealth* (*that*, mind you, in net profit) on the commerce of a little island about as large as South Carolina! Sir, we do not make half that profit on the commerce of all Europe; and if we can make it on the commerce of Cuba, we shall need no Aladdin's Lamp—our fortune is made!

But, our exploits in Cuban commerce are nothing to what we shall do in navigation. Imagine Maine, New-York and Boston all hard at work building and shipping vessels to carry off the "abundant produce" of the island of Cuba! Imagine the ship carpenters of Waldoborough, Bath and Wiscasset; the merchants of State street, and the bankers of Wall street, all busy in building ships and importing produce and providing funds for the island of Cuba! I am thankful to your *brilliant* correspondent. He is one of a class of writers to whom I always feel grateful. They are *suggestive*. His statement immediately suggested the question, whether we did not, at this moment, enjoy the whole trade of Cuba? And whether there was any probability of a large increase by annexation? I looked into the last Report on Commerce and Navigation, and find the following statement of our inter-navigation with Cuba:

	Am. Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Total.
Clearances	1,846	60	1,906
Entrances	2,128	253	2,381
Aggregate	3,974	313	4,287

What cruel *facts!* They prove that we *have now* that very "monopoly of its markets" which your correspondent tells us is to proceed from annexation! It is an absolute *monopoly*. We have no such monopoly, with any other country on earth; and let me tell you that we shall not have this so exclusively, when we shall give to Havana and Cardenas the same liberal regulations which you have in New-York. We *have* the "monopoly" of Cuban trade. At this point, let me contrast the little importance of this Carribean Island to commerce compared with that of Canada—for which the zealots of commerce feel comparatively so little interest. Here is the statement of our inter-navigation with Canada:

	Am. Vessels.	For'n Vessels	Total.
Clearances	3,480	5,316	8,796
Entrances	3,569	5,421	8 990
Aggregate	7,049	10,737	17,786

Here, then, is a commerce over four times as great as that with Cuba, and a large majority of the voyages were made by foreigners. And, now let me tell you that the *increase* of our commerce with Canada in five years only is greater than *all* our commerce with Cuba! Its increase in five years to come will be worth more than our trade with the whole West Indies. If we desire to increase the commerce of New-York and Boston, it must be with countries where we have comparatively little commerce, not by annexing those whose commerce has already arrived at its height, and of which we have now a positive monopoly. To talk of making fifty millions per annum—of magnifying ship-building in Maine, and enriching New-York and Boston,—with a most magnificent enterprise, by annexing the petty island of Cuba, is, literally,

"—— Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus."

To throw the United States into a ferment for the petty Island of Cuba, is not only a *mus*, but it seems to me a very small one. If commerce be the object, why not take part in the great struggle for the commerce of Asia? Vancouver's Island is more important to us, in the future of our commerce, than the whole West Indies. There will be the Pacific outlet for the vast Northwest which lies around and beyond Lake Superior,—and beyond it lies the easiest navigation to Asia. Again, let us take our easy and ready harvest. I much overrate the intelligence of your great and sagacious merchants, if they do not tell you that the Province of Sonora, the port of Guyamas, and the Gulf of California, are worth to us five times the annexation of Cuba. They are new scenes of enterprise—fresh, open and inviting to adventure. But we are told the Island of Cuba is the key to the Gulf of Mexico. Who was the original inventor of this idea I do not know, but his knowledge of keys—especially of military keys—I think, was rather limited. By key, I suppose, is meant the command of the passage through the Gulf of Mexico. Now, is Cuba a key to the Gulf of Mexico? Can a fortress, situated on any point in the Island of Cuba, or a fleet there prevent the passage of ships on any side? I might refer you to many passages of naval history, affording a sufficient refutation of this notion, but I prefer a simple geographical fact. From Key West, on the Florida Reef to the Moro Castle is about *ninety miles*—or about five times the distance from Gibraltar to the coast of Africa. Between Key West and Havana is the Gulf Stream, and the main passage from the Caribbean Sea to the Atlantic. Now, does any mortal suppose that the Moro Castle can command an ocean passage ninety miles broad, traversed by steamships at fifteen miles an hour? If there be any *key* to that passage, we have it already in Key West. This was well understood by those who named those coral islands the "Keys." Ships, to follow the Gulf Stream, and quicken the passage, pass towards the Florida shore. Your New-York Underwriters understand this. Ask them where the "key" to the Caribbean Sea is. They pay hundreds of thousands of dollars each year for vessels wrecked on the Tortugas. What the total amount of *losses* in that neighborhood is, I do not know; but the New-York agent of the Underwriters reported, for six consecutive years, the following *partial* wrecks at Key West and its vicinity:

Number of vessels	209
Value of vessels and cargoes	$6,602,000
Average loss per year	151,000

If we add to this the total losses and the amounts not insured, we find that immense losses are annually incurred,—precisely *because* the Reef of Florida *is* the key to the Caribbean Sea. That key we have, and if we bought the entire West Indies, we should be no better off—in that particular.

What then has commerce to gain by annexing the Island of Cuba? Can you inform me? What shipbuilder in Maine will enlarge his business, when our whole navigation with Cuba is already in American vessels? What merchant in New-York is to enlarge his fortunes by a commerce the perfect command of which he has already? What slave-trader or slave-planter is to gain by emigration to an Island—about as large as South Carolina—with more than a million of people already there? When the planters of Carolina and Georgia moved into Alabama and Mississippi, they had a tempting field of fortune and adventure. Rich alluvial lands were bought at merely nominal prices; negroes were carried from the worn-out plantations of the old States, where they were more expense than profit, to the new cotton fields of the West; lands rose to $20 an acre; negroes to $1,000 apiece; overseers rejoiced in slave-driving during the cool season, and gambling in the hot; bankers issued tens of millions of notes; States issued bonds; and the whole culminated in that act of moral and political glory, the repudiation of the Mississippi debt! The annexation of Cuba offers no such field of happiness or adventure. It was done one hundred years ago. The old Buccaneers were in advance of the new ones, and reaped both the glory and the plunder—which some distinguished persons no longer wild lands to be occupied; no longer a race of unoffending people to be destroyed with impunity; no longer room for half a million of negroes, whether drawn from Congo or Carolina. In fine, I am not able to see upon what basis of reasonable calculation our political or commercial adventurers expect to reap a harvest from the annexation of Cuba.

In relation to the productions of Cuba,—there is but one article the importation of which may be supposed to increase by annexation. That is *Coffee*; but how much Coffee does Cuba raise? And how much do the United States consume? Cuba may be able to export some twelve or fifteen millions of pounds of Coffee—about twenty cargoes; but in 1857, we imported about 240,000,000 pounds of Coffee, and of this 200,000,000 came from Brazil. It is absolutely certain that our Coffee is, and must be, for a long time to come, the product of Brazil. The acquisition of Cuba for such a purpose is a matter of no importance.

I have now considered *seriatim* the grounds on which the vision of an immense increase of our commerce is to take place, from the annexation of a Spanish Island in the Caribbean. It is literally a vision as unsubstantial, but by no means as beautiful and interesting, as those with which Queen Scheherezade delighted her lord.

Your correspondent gives us the following political information:

"Mr. DODGE has more than once since repeated his request to be relieved. Yet he is not recalled, and he is not soon likely to be. By a Fabian policy, entirely new in the history of our patronage, Mr. DODGE and his diplomatic colleagues in Europe are left undisturbed, lest, it would seem, their removal should entail upon the President the necessity of movement on the subjects intrusted to their charge. But Mr. DODGE's retention is not without a special purpose. He is not an able man, but he serves a good purpose as the nucleus of and movements for more active personages."

If I recollect Roman history correctly, Fabius was a gentleman who beat his enemies *by avoiding them*. If Mr. BUCHANAN were really to enact Fabius, I should not object. In such a cause he could hardly trust the campaign to better hands than those of Mr. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE, as the Blue Book calls him. But, your correspondent intimates, that while Fabius is encamped in forest, there are to be some "*active personages*," whom we may suppose to be independent sharp-shooters, outlying on the flanks of the enemy, and ready to cut him up, at the shortest notice. This is truly an Anglo-American plan, and smacks something of the Rocky Mountains. But *who* are these sharp gentlemen? SOULE can hardly be one, for he scorns a secondary position, and, besides, would spoil the whole scheme, by challenging the Duke of BRAGANZA to fight about a lady's dress. There is some mystery about these "active personages," which only events can clear up. One thing, however, I can tell the ambitious politicians of the Administration, that no statesman has ever gained credit by the employment of spies, nor have the American people ever felt anything but contempt for those who aimed at accomplishing national measures by indirection or meanness. If we must annex a Spanish Island, whose harvest has already been reaped, let us have neither spies or filibusters.

VIATOR DEL OCCIDENTE.

Profitable Patriotism—The United States Steamer Antelope and Commodore Armstrong.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the late news from China which appeared in the TIMES it seems that an addition has been made to the United States naval forces in China, of a steamer of the swift footed name which heads this article.

The fact is an encouraging one to those who will persevere in continued efforts to get into the Treasury of the United States, and the patriotic merchant-princes of China, who own the *Antelope* may congratulate themselves upon the necessities which have at last compelled the United States Government to take this broken-down and expensive concern off their hands, it is reported at a charter of *five thousand dollars* per month. It suggests a tale with a moral.

Two weeks ago, Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG, late commander-in-chief of the United States Naval forces in the East Indies, returned in broken health to the United States, after an eventful cruise in the China seas.

It may perhaps be remembered that for an assault made by the Barrier forts (on the Canton River) upon a boat belonging to the United States squadron, Commodore ARMSTRONG, with the small force under his command, commenced an attack upon those forts, which was renewed in a few days by the ships *Portsmouth* and *Levant*, and terminated in their capture and total destruction, although these forts were of granite walls from eight to twelve feet thick and mounted 174 guns. This transaction was conducted during the activities of the English war with China, and yet kept entirely distinct from any English alliance, and brought to a conclusion without committing our country to a Chinese war, notwithstanding the tendencies to such a complication. The impracticable YEH, for the only known time in his history, receded from his hostility and promised respect for our flag in the future.

For his course under these embarrassing circumstances the United States Government, after mature deliberation, gave to Commodore ARMSTRONG its earnest approval in a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, from which the following is an extract:

"I approve, therefore, of the course pursued by you and those under your command. The brave and energetic manner in which the wrong was avenged is worthy of all praise. The gallantry, good order and 'intelligent subordination' displayed by all engaged in the various conflicts; with the enemy, the precision and admirable success with which the guns were managed, are highly creditable to the service. Be pleased, Sir, to communicate to the officers, seamen and marines the Department's very high appreciation of their good conduct."

And respecting these engagements Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR wrote thus to his own Government:

"HER MAJESTY'S SHIP NIGER,
CANTON, Nov. 28, 1856.

"Since our operations against the Barrier Forts on 23d ult., they have been remanned, and were at this period garrisoned by a strong force with troops in the neighborhood. The corvette* commenced firing at 4 P. M and continued until 7 o'clock, the Chinese returning it with spirit. At 7 A. M. on the 20th ult., the American ships reopened a very heavy fire on the forts, as the Chinese had commenced the construction of batteries in their rear, which was continued during the whole of that day and at intervals during the next two days. During these protracted and arduous services the American officers and men displayed their accustomed gallantry and energy. Their loss amounted to five killed† and six wounded. That of the Chinese, I am given to understand, was very heavy, as they made a most determined defence.

"The American ships of war completed the demolition of the Barrier forts on the 6th December. These forts were of enormous strength and solidity, being entirely built of large blocks of granite with walls 9 or 10 feet thick. They were heavilly armed, many of the guns being of 7 or 8 tons weight, with a bore of 13 inches."

Whilst this officer was thus receiving the commendation and approval of his Government, and the respect of foreign officers, for the manner in which his duties were performed, he did those duties so faithfully as to meet the hostility of the opium-smuggling oligarchy, which in China seeks to control the representatives, the forces and the Government of the United States. Upon the text of a correspondence with three American houses in Hong Kong, he was assailed, during his absence, by the Press of the United States, because he had not complied with a request of those houses to protect steamers in the passage of forty-five miles from Hong Kong to Macao. With his small squadron of three ships it was well known to the applicants that he could not comply with their request, without purchasing or chartering another vessel, and hence this pretended necessity. They had a vessel to sell.

The steamers running from Hong Kong to Macao were under the Portuguese, the English and the American flags. The freight and the passengers were chiefly English, Portuguese, Parsee and Chinese. They ran from a garrisoned English to a garrisoned Portuguese possession, and were scarcely out of sight of the forts of one before they were in sight of the forts of the other. There was no more danger in the passage than in that from New-York to Brooklyn, and it was daily made by men, women and children, for pleasure as well as business. The application among all who had no interest in it excited indignation for its impudence, and ridicule for its absurdity. It is true two English steamers—the *Thistle* and the *Queen*—had been taken by the Chinese and burnt, not by any outside attack, but by masses of secretly armed Chinese who had been carelessly taken on board of them. When Commodore ARMSTRONG called the attention of the applicants to these facts they were admitted in the following words of reply:

"The capture of the *Thistle* and *Queen* steamers was caused by the grossest negligence of the people in command of those forts; but the *Spark* appears to be laid up here for want of protection in running, while our own knowledge of Captain CURRY, of the *Villamette*, and of his arrangements, proves to us that it would be impossible for people on board of her to obtain possession, except in case of assistance from the armed Chinese vessels cruising between this and Macao."

Of course if the *Villamette*, under proper precaution, could run safely, the *Spark* or any other steamer could do so. The movement of the armed Chinese junks, had there been any, will be understood when it is reflected that a steamer could make any wind a head one for them, and laugh at them. No application for protection came from any of the owners, officers or habitual passengers in those steamers, but from parties, the principal of which owned this steamer *Antelope*, and which, being broken down, was dead weight on their hands, unless by some scheme she could be sold to the United States Government for *seventy-five thousand dollars*; and it was intimated that, unless Commodore ARMSTRONG took her, she would be chartered to the English, and the Cross of St. George displace the Stars and Stripes. On the very day of the date of the application for this trumped-up protection, the following paragraph appeared in the *Friend of China*:

"We find upon inquiry that the Committee

*The *Portsmouth*, Capt. FOOTE, the then flag-ship of Commodore ARMSTRONG.
†Eleven.

of the Chamber of Commerce, who have been in communication with the Commodore, are in error in stating that there was any danger of the steamer *Antelope* having her back broke, as she simply hung with her bow on the rocks, with four fathoms of water abaft; and not, as we stated in our last, with her stern at a corresponding elevation, and double rocks under her machinery as a fulcrum."

Of course, when the scheme was got up to sell her to the United States, it was judicious to correct the facts of her disabled condition. Commodore ARMSTRONG declined to buy her, and she at once went into dry dock for extensive and expensive repairs—whilst he was assailed at home without the opportunity of defence. Had he aided the transfer of this $75,000 from the United States Treasury to the pockets of the owners of the *Antelope*, his merits would probably have been acknowledged, and perhaps certified by a present of plate from American merchants in China. They could have afforded it.

The present charter of the *Antelope* is probably at more than her full value, and a heavy responsibility rests upon those who have permitted the necessities of our officials in China to cast them into the hands of men who grow fat upon the blood and misery of one nation, and whose patriotism values there our flag as a means of extortion.

PATRIA.

The Late Dr. Hare and Spiritualism.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just perused in your paper of the 17th inst., an obituary notice of Dr. ROBERT HARE, of Philadelphia. I know not who penned that article, but it is certainly very singular that, like some other superficial thinkers, the writer should indulge in conclusions directly adverse to those which any deeply investigating mind would arrive at. After commenting on the transcendant ability and the thoroughly scientific investigations and numerous revelations, which gave so marked a character to the life of Dr. HARE, and which, as the writer remarks, "*gave evidence of his vigorous intellect and remarkable genius*," he further says: "He gave up the later years of his life to the investigation of the so-called Spiritual phenomenon," which in another paragraph is referred to as a "delusion," and a "vagary," and goes on to relate that the Doctor invented an instrument called a "Spiritoscope," whose purpose was to facilitate intercourse between spirits and mortals, and that he strenuously urged the American Scientific Association to investigate the subject, and that they finally accorded him a hearing. (No result, *pro* or *con*, is stated.)

Now, Sir, we have here an error as to the fact: *That Association did not grant him a hearing. They refused to investigate the subject.* They were deficient in moral courage, and did not dare to openly meet the array of facts and demonstrations which Dr. HARE stood ready to advance. He presented to them his "spiritoscope," a machine which was moved *intelligently without any physical power*, and simply asked of them to exercise their scientific knowledge, and inform the world "*by what power it was moved.*" The idea of spiritual influence thus exercised being unpopular among infidels as well as with the public generally, they did not dare to grapple with the subject, but gave to it *a complete go-by*, amusing themselves with ridicule in lieu of investigation—an act which future developments will stamp with ignominy. Their minds, like many who pen silly squibs on the subject, were the victims of early misconceptions, and of prejudiced opinions which so often entwine themselves around us from our very childhood. Now, Sir, what would you think of a man, possessing no knowledge of mechanics or chemistry, who should enter a great manufactory or laboratory, declaring to those whose lives had been devoted to those pursuits that he possessed more knowledge on those subjects than either of them, and that all their professed knowledge was mere "delusion" and "vagary."

Precisely on this basis are all the opinions so freely and so recklessly expressed against Spiritualism. These opinions proceed from men who are too obstinate or self opiniated, or fanatically prejudiced, to give to the subject a candid investigation, or too stupid to comprehend the momentous truths and the sublime philosophy comprised in its revelation. The "delusion" abides with them and on their darkened minds, and not on the minds of those who, having investigated, now see clearly. Now Sir, as regards the opinions of Dr. HARE, I boldly affirm, that when a man is universally conceded to stand at the very head of scientific investigators, as was his position, that any new discovery which he may assume to have made or proven, ought to be received with favorable consideration, until his views can be refuted by fair and candid investigation. Fools may also be reminded that ridicule is not argument. We might, with quite as much justice, assail the Deity with ridicule, because he has allowed one substance to be a conductor and another a non-conductor of the electric fluid, as to ridicule spiritual manifestations, because the phenomena are not produced in exact accordance with our limited comprehension. In every age of the world those who first promulgated the most sublime truths have been assailed and calumniated. Even the pure and benign doctrines of Christ, the greatest of spiritualists, were received with the same contemptuous prejudices and contumely as have been exercised towards Dr. HARE and his spiritual associates.

In conclusion I will refer to some most triumphant proofs that Dr. HARE was correct in his spiritual position. *First*—He has published to the world, in a large volume, the manifold investigations made by himself and others in confirmation of the Spiritual Philosophy, which facts no man has dared to gainsay or disprove. *Second*—Not a solitary instance can be adduced, where an intelligent man has candidly investigated Spiritualism, without acknowledging the truth of its phenomena—while it is an indisputable fact that its adherents comprise a mass of the most intelligent and deeply investigating minds. *Third*—Although the doctrines of Spiritualism have been promulgated among us for less than ten years, it already combines more than thirty times the number of adherents that Christianity did at the termination of a century—to say nothing of the superior intelligence of its votaries. There is, Mr. Editor, this one other vital test—Error shuns investigation, *Spiritualism defies it.*

If such is its advent, what may we not anticipate as its consummation? NASSAU.

FLUSHING, Wednesday, May 19, 1858.

Our Ocean Steamers.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of this day, entitled "Our Ocean Steamers," you say:

"The refusal of the Government to continue the Mail contract—both with the Collins and Havre line—was due in a very great degree to Mr. VANDERBILT'S representations that the Ocean postage ought to pay for the Ocean Mail service."

Being well acquainted with Commodore VANDERBILT, if I am not mistaken as to his views on the question of our Ocean Mail service as expressed in his original proposition to the Government made in 1855, I venture to state that his application then was to transport the mails from New-York to Europe twice a month alternately with the twice-a-month service of the Collins line. This, of course, was to provide for weekly departures in filling up those left vacant by the Cunard line, as their steamers at that time were withdrawn from the Mail service on account of the Crimean war.

For this proposed service the Commodore asked our Government the same compensation as was allowed by the British Government to their mail steamers. To this application the American mail contractors interposed objections, and wished him to demand the same amount of pay as the Collins line was then receiving; but to this he objected, inasmuch as it would be an acknowledgment that Americans could not perform the mail service as well, and for the same pay, as Englishmen. Therefore, to break down his application, all the influence of the mail contractors between this country and Europe was brought to bear against him, and the application was unsuccessful. The result shows for itself. The Commodore always has been, and still is, of the opinion, that if the mail service on the ocean is left to itself, without any protection by subsidies from the American or foreign Governments, it can sustain itself; but he thinks this never can be done so long as one Government protects, and the other declines to do so.

Your article seems to imply that the Commodore asks the sympathy of the nation in the enterprise on which he has so boldly entered. You do him injustice. I know him well, and am well satisfied that he asks the sympathy of no nation and of no man, beyond that to which his merit may justly entitle him; and that he is too independent in character to resort to fawning in the least to any government or people. I have always found him bold, energetic, upright and honorable, and am therefore willing he should have "fair play;" and I think it no more than proper that every right-minded man should bear me out in this, for I am sure the Commodore desires nothing more.

TRUTH.

Note from Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Monday, May 24, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A telegraphic dispatch published in your paper of this day, and dated from this city, misrepresents the purposes and the results of my present visit to Washington. I have had no contest with Mr. CONSTOCK of the nature spoken of, nor have I applied for the Albany Post Office for Mr. VAN BENTHUYSEN, and I have not therefore met with the defeat your correspondent imagines. On the contrary, I have every reason to be pleased and satisfied with my single interview with the President. Your correspondent has been egregiously deceived and played upon.

I am, very respectfull yours.

GIDEON J. TUCKER.

Mr. Buchanan, of Hamilton, has declared in the Canadian Parliament that there are five hundred thousand persons in Canada without employment and without money—a statement which is greatly exaggerated; but there is no doubt that much depression and distress prevails. It was expected that the opening of the navigation would bring relief, but the very low price of Wheat and Flour tends so to retard operations and diminish returns, that the expected relief is very imperfectly realized.

THE TRACT SOCIETY.

The Meeting at Boston—Discussion and Action of the Society.

At the meeting, on Tuesday, Mr. G. G. HUBBARD resumed his remarks and spoke at some length, and to the same purpose, as on the preceding day, urging the propriety of severing their connection with the New-York Society. He closed by enumerating the propositions which he aimed to establish, which were that the Boston Society was organized as a Tract Society, for the purpose of publishing and issuing tracts throughout the country; that it was formed as an independent Society; that the union with the New-York Society was for the purpose of promoting a better feeling and giving greater efficiency to the work; that now there is a great change in the state of the country, in the magnitude of the cause; the more good would be done and a better feeling secured by separation; that as a matter of business and as promoting the harmony of the two Societies, it would be better to separate. The feeling at the North demands action on this question, and we cannot dam up or stop this feeling.

The Rev. SETH BLISS, Secretary of the Society, presented some figures to show that the estimates of Mr. HUBBARD, in regard to colportage, were incorrect. The salaries of colporters vary in different years. The average for the last five years were $240 each; for the last ten years, $230. The minimum price for a colporter was $150. Their best man they pay $400. Mr. BLISS said another thing was important to be considered at this time, that there was some $20,000 pending on what is done here to day. Some wills have already been altered; $9,000 went to the New-York Society last year which was originally designed for this Society, and a large legacy, now nearly due, depends upon the action of this meeting. It has been said that our funds are falling off; everybody knows the reason why; we are sick with discord, and no one will give us money. Mr. BLISS also replied to Mr. HUBBARD'S remarks about the cost of printing, &c., and said the experience of this Society had demonstrated that the present policy was the cheapest. He read a letter from the New-York Society, detailing the action of the Board of Directors at the recent meeting, upon the request of this Society, to place one of the members of the Executive Committee upon the Publishing Committee of the New-York Society. Mr. BLISS argued that the New-York Society could not yield to that request without violating one of the vital elements of its Constitution.

Hon. GEORGE LUNT next took the floor, and said that the proposition contained in the resolutions struck his mind like the figure of a cock-boat leaving a frigate and venturing upon a perilous sea in search of adventures which must prove disastrous. It should not be forgotten that the name is the *American* Tract Society, and he could not forbear looking back to 1814, and dwelling upon the principles and emotions which actuated the good men who established it. They did not think of it as a Society for New-England or for Boston, but for the American nation. Wherever in this country the Christian religion was believed in, there their tracts were to be distributed. He hoped this meeting to day would place this Society in the same position. For if you accept these resolutions, you become not an American or a New-England or a Boston Tract Society, but a small, insignificant, powerless body, instead of an influential and powerful one as you now are. He had listened with attention to the argument of Mr. HUBBARD, and was astonished at the boldness of the project compared with the weakness of the argument. He presented two arguments: the first addressed to pecuniary considerations. The contributions are decreasing and the expenses increasing. He could not reconcile this argument with the declaration of one of the resolutions, which expresses the highest respect for the wisdom and foresight of the managers of the New-York society. If they are entitled to this praise, they are as capable of determining the best and cheapest way of distributing tracts as we are. But the gentleman had overlooked the real cause why the contributions had decreased. If the policy proposed in the resolutions was pursued, this diminution would not be gradual but instant; and they would find the Society left without any contributions. [Laughter.] You are to look in New-England and in the North for contributions to those men who will be displeased with the tenor of these resolutions, and who will not continue to be members of the Society after they are passed. Another argument of the gentleman was, that the New-York Society had broken the bond of love which existed between the two Societies. It was broken in an extraordinary manner. With a remarkable unanimity the New-York Society determined to maintain its constitution, and pursue the policy it had adhered to until this bitterness had sprung up; and, because the they did so, he says they have broken the bond of love, and his idea seems to be, that it was the duty of that large majority to yield to the minority. I am in the habit of looking at questions directly. I do not like these resolutions. They are not honest—they are evasive. They do not place the intentions or the purposes of those who offer them fairly or honestly before the Society. The real question before the Society is, whether we shall assume the right, and exercise what we think the duty, to rebuke Southern Christians for what we conceive to be their sins; whether under the constitution of this Society it was formed for a specific object and restricted to that object; whether we have a right to use or misuse the influence of this Society for this purpose. Mr. LUNT said his objections to the resolution were four-fold: First, we are about to make a discrimination between men of the North and men of the South, in regard to particular sins. We assume that one-third part of the people of the South are guilty of a certain sin, of which one-fourth part of our people are guilty, and so we have a right to rebuke them for it. Suppose the South should say to New-York and Boston, "You are engaged largely in commerce; many of your ships bring passengers; among those passengers are young females, and it is a fact that the officers of your ships pick them out and abuse them. You must leave this business. You have no right to furnish means by which these crimes can be committed." I object on another ground, that the policy of the resolutions discriminates between man and man. You do not recognize that the white men and the black men of the South are of one blood, and thereby disregard the doctrine that God is no respecter of persons. I object again, that to publish such tracts as are contemplated would do no good; that the suggestion is inexpedient. The Apostle says that though all things may be lawful for me, all things are not expedient: though all things may be lawful, all things edify not. It may be lawful to preach on this subject to the South, but would it edify?—that is the point. Mr. LUNT objected again, that the resolutions and course to be pursued are contrary to the constitution of the Society; that they would exclude every man south of Mason and Dixon's line, and almost half of the Christians of the United States. In conclusion, Mr. LUNT said, you come then to this point; you place this Society in this ungenerous and untenable position, and I see it divided into two sections; one, those who approve of these doctrines, attempting, and vainly attempting to raise funds; and the other, adhering to the principles on which this Society was instituted, and securing the promotion of its true objects.

EDWARD S. RAND, Esq., opposed the proposition for separation, and read a few lines received from the Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, in which the hope was expressed that the Boston friends would see the importance of holding together, as the grand means of future action. The resolutions of 1847 were not rescinded. Dr. TYNG urged the Boston Society to keep together, and strive to secure the desired object, by adhering to the platform of 1857.

The Rev. Mr. PATTEN, of Chicago, said the West was not heard at the New-York meeting, and was unanimous against the action taken. He hoped the fountains of charity would not be dried up, and that the Society of New-England would put itself into position to receive the contributions of the West. If this Society did not take an independent position, they would give their money to the Reform Society in Cincinnati. But many Western men wished to keep up their connection with their Eastern friends, and if these resolutions were adopted, they would send their money here. The Congregationalists of the West were a power. They had five hundred churches back of Chicago. The West was worth the South a thousand times, in coöperating in this great work.

The Rev. Mr. COPP, of Chelsea, hoped a compromise would be effected on some just and equitable principle, and, to the end of effecting this, he moved the following resolutions as a substitute to those already presented:

Whereas, The Executive Committee of this Society passed a resolution on July 27, 1857, approving certain resolutions adopted by the American Tract Society at New York at its anniversary in MAY, 1857: therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of the said act of our Executive Committee and accept their recommendation to the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society of New-York as set forth in said resolution.

Resolved, That the important step of severing the connection of our Society from that at New York ought not to be taken in intemperate haste, but with much fraternal deliberation, and in that spirit of tenderness and love in which the relation originated. Therefore, this subject be referred to the Executive Committee to be chosen at this meeting, and, should the Committee judge best, the connection be dissolved.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Executive Committee of this Society to publish tracts on those moral duties which grow out of the relation of master and slave, so soon as in their judgment it may best promote the great objects of this Society, and the great cause of righteousness contemplated by such publications so to do.

Mr. COPP said these resolutions were the result of a conference between himself and the Rev. Dr. STONE of New-Hampshire, editor of the *Congregational Journal*, and he wanted to be understood as cordially supporting them. The speaker continued to argue for a compromise. He said the Society could not lose its conservative wing, or its progressive wing. They wanted the activity, the enterprise, and the large-heartedness of the former. An extreme course either way would destroy peace and confidence, and the Tract Society would become a dawdling affair and an insignificant matter. If the object was strength, peace, efficiency in the distribution of evangelical literature, then come down upon this practical basis. Leave out extreme views, and pledge your influence and exertions to the cause of Christ through that ancient channel instituted by our fathers, and which let us not obstruct by extreme or party views.

A protracted debate ensued, a large part of it being upon points of order, and the meeting finally adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Final action was taken at the session of Tuesday afternoon.

The question on Mr. HUBBARD'S resolutions, already published, was divided.

The preamble of Mr. HUBBARD'S resolutions was first put to vote. The house was divided, when it was found that the preamble was adopted by a vote of 244 to 142.

The question was then stated on the first resolution—that of separation.

The Rev. Mr. COPP moved to amend the resolution by referring the subject of separation to the Executive Committee about to be chosen.

After a long debate, the question was taken on Mr. COPP'S amendment, and it was declared to be carried.

The vote was doubted, and a count was taken, which resulted as follows:

For the resolution	186
Against it	130

So the amendment was carried. There was a slight demonstration of applause.

The Rev. Dr. BACON moved the adoption of the resolution as amended, and it was agreed to.

The Hon. GEORGE LUNT moved a reconsideration of the vote, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

The other resolutions offered by Mr. HUBBARD were then agreed to by a large vote.

On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, a Committee was appointed to receive, assort, and count votes for officers.

This Committee afterwards reported that the whole number of votes cast was 265, and that the following ticket was elected:

President—JOHN TAPPAN.

Vice-Presidents—The Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., the Hon. George N. Briggs, William Ropes, Esq., the Hon. Samuel Williston, Jacob Sleeper, Esq., the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

Directors—The Hon. Richard Fletcher, the Rev. E. Burgess, D. D.; the Rev. B. Tappan, D. D., the Rev. Charles Walker, D. D., the Hon. Ichabod Washburn, the Rev. B. Sears, D. D.

Executive Committee—Henry Hill, Esq.; Rev. E. N. Kirk, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone; Abner Kingman, Esq; Rev. Baron Stow, D. D.; Charles D. Gould, Esq.; Edward S. Rand, Esq.

Secretary—Rev. J. W. Alvord.

Treasurer—Nathaniel P. Kemp.

Auditors—Julius A. Palmer, Chas. D. Gould.

Mr. Tappan received 255 votes out of the whole number. Mr. Alvord received 192, and the others were probably all cast for Rev. Seth Bliss, the present Secretary. The Treasurer and the Auditors received the whole number of votes cast.

The successful ticket was the one supported by the Anti-Slavery section. Another ticket bore the names of the old officers. The changes made are as follows: WM. ROPES, Esq., is left off the Executive Committee, and is elected one of the Vice Presidents. The Rev. Z. S. BARSTOW, D. D., is omitted from the list of Directors; JOHN TAPPAN, Esq., (the President,) WM. B. REYNOLDS, Esq., JAMES C. DUNN, Esq., and the Rev. MARK HOPKINS are omitted from the Executive Committee, and Mr. ALVORD (the present District Secretary) takes the place of the Rev. Mr. BLISS as Secretary of the Society.

The following preamble and resolutions (referring the question of dissolution to an Executive Committee of Seven) were then offered by the Rev. Mr. CUSHING, of North Brookfield, and were *unanimously agreed to*. They define the present position of the Boston Society:

Whereas, The American Tract Society, instituted in Boston, in the year 1814, did, until the year 1845, successfully carry out the objects for which it was organized, "its resources and its operations (including the circulation and number of tracts issued), exceeding all other societies in the country;" and whereas in the year 1845 it became "a Branch of the American Tract Society, established at New-York," for the purpose "of securing a union of feeling and operation between the American and New-York Tract Societies," "with the understanding of those who were active in effecting the union, that the wishes at Boston should be duly regarded in the annual election of the Publishing Committee," thereby "imparting energy and efficiency to the Tract System of this country;"

And, *Whereas*, the course of action adopted by the American Tract Society of New-York, at its last annual meeting, has resulted in impairing such union of feeling and operation, and the wishes of this Society, as expressed in a resolution passed at the last annual meeting, in regard to the election of the Publishing Committee of that Society, have not been regarded; and, whereas, while we entertain great regard for the American Tract Society of New-York, and respect the wisdom and foresight that have generally characterized its doings, yet we are persuaded that greater energy and efficiency can be imparted to the Tract System by a return to the original *status* of the Society;

Resolved, That the expediency of dissolving the connection be referred to the Executive Committee to be now chosen, to report next year.

Resolved, That this Society will receive collections, donations and legacies from all sections of this country, and will take charge of the supervision and disbursement of such funds, by their own officers and agents, in this and other countries.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and they are hereby instructed to take immediate measures to procure, from such sources as it may seem to them expedient, the necessary variety of pious and useful books and tracts, calculated to promote the objects for which this Society was incorporated, in sufficient quantities to supply the demands of individuals and societies in different parts of this and other countries, believing that they can be obtained and sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than under the past organization.

Resolved, That we entertain the highest respect for the wisdom, judgment, and sincerity of the Special Committee of fifteen, appointed by the American Tract Society of New-York, at the annual meeting held in 1858, and heartily adopt the resolutions reported by them, and declare our purpose to carry into effect the principles embraced in those resolutions

Resolved, That the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications; but that those moral quties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, do undoubtedly fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit.

Whereas, The number of the Executive Committee as originally organized, and while it existed as a Publishing Committee was fixed at five, and whereas the duties of the Committee will be increased by the adoption of the resolutions offered at this meeting, and a smaller number than the present will give greater efficiency to their action; therefore,

Resolved, That the number of the Executive Committee be fixed at seven.

Whereas, By the action of this Society, the Rev. SETH BLISS now retires from its services as Secretary; therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot part with one to whose faithful labors of years much of the efficiency of this Society has been due, without expressing our appreciation of his services, our kindly wishes in his behalf, and our sincere prayer that he may still be honored of God as a laborer in the service of our common Master.

Rev

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, 1858.

The principal Market Places are

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 25, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Rec'd for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2283	2303	19	913	191	1055
Browning's. Sixth-street	.....	89	29	35	2506	.....
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	.....	98	67	72	2168	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	53	63	74	142	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2283	2892	177	1034	5007	1055
Last week	2501	3159	187	942	4557	1729

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets and Bergen for the year 1857.. 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year..... 3,060

A. M. Alberton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	876	.....	.....	.....	1055
Hudson River Railroad	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Boats	597	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	101	18	853	191	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R.R.	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	162	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	313	Missouri	—
New-York	476	Pennsylvania	17
Illinois	1,055	Texas	—
Kentucky	130	Connecticut	—
Indiana	164	Michigan	—
Virginia	162	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Canada	—

Receipt of Hogs at the Western Yards, foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River for the week ending May 25, amount to 1,654 head.

The following is the report of Live Stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad, delivered for New-York, for the week ending Wednesday, May 26, 1858:

	Head.		Head.
Cattle	1,737	Horses	6
Sheep	1,639	Calves	195
Hogs	5,731	Lambs	9
Total			9,337

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are near ¼c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	none	none
First quality	10c. @—	9¾c.@10c.
Medium quality	9¼c.@ 9½c.	9c. @ 9¼c.
Poor quality	8½c.@ 9c.	8¾c.@ 9c.
Poorest quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8c. @ 8¼c.
General selling prices	8½c.@10c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	9c. @—	8¾c.@—

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 8c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@9½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The condition of the Cattle yards, to-day, was anything but pleasant for sellers, buyers or note-takers, as the rain has drizzled and poured by turns since sunrise, and to begin with, the cattle were soaked and soiled by standing in the rain in muddy yards all night. The matted hair and forlorn look of the animals at such a time is generally ¼c.@½c. a pound against them.... The total receipts of the week (2,892) fall 267 below last week, and 251 below the average of last year. The impression prevailed yesterday that the falling off would be still greater, and considerable sales were then made at an advance of about ¼c. above last week's rates. The operations opened this morning at this advance, but did not long continue thus. Not only the weather affected the market, but butchers complained of an unusually dull demand for the week past, and they were not eager buyers to-day, and their purchases were below the usual amount. Prices gradually fell off so that before 3 P. M. last week's current rates were with difficulty obtained, and the closing figures were still lower, though the transactions of the entire day may be set down as averaging nearly ¼c. higher than last Wednesday. The tone of the market, however, may be best estimated by a comparison of the closing operations of the two market days, and these were, to say the least, no better to-day than last Wednesday. The yards were barely cleared out at sundown. Except the bad look of the cattle, the estimated weights scarcely favored either party..... The quality of the stock was somewhat uniform, there being few of superior grade, and not many scalawags—always excepting the stillfed, or "stump tails," as they are called, and this not figuratively, since the effects of "still-slops" upon the caudal extremeties is scarcely less marked upon milch cows than upon fatted bullocks. There were several lots of this class offered and purchased to-day. They were too plainly *marked* not to be known by the merest tyro, though some would have the greener ones believe that they had purposely cut off the tails "stub-short" merely as a matter of convenience. They may "tell that story to the marines."....A pretty large business was done at Albany this week. Troy buyers took about 150 head, and about 1,350 went East to Brighton, Providence, Worcester and Springfield. ....We give in the following table, the derivation, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owners.	Salesmen:
61	Ill.	W. R. Wills	Weisthеimer & Bro.
41	Ohio	G. Dickey	Budlong & Eastman.
42	Ill.	J. L. Budlong	Budlong & Eastman.
81	Ill.	J. McConnell	Mead & Holcomb.
78	Ill.	H. M. Staler	C. W. Conger;
74	Ill.	J. Weaver	W. H. Harris.
68	Ill.	J. Piatt	W. H Harris.
24	O. &Ill.	Several Owners	Haring & Gurney.
77	Ky. &Ill	A. Hurd	O. Hurd.
97	Ill.	Capt. Hutchinson	Hoag & Sherman.
122	Ill &Ky.	Westheimer & Bro	Owners.
44	Ill.	A. Bryant	J. Miller.
30	N. Y.	G. H. Charles	Owner.
96	Ill.	Snowden & Crounse	Owners
49	Ill.	S. & W. Dunlap	C. G. Teed.
107	N. Y.	F. Luckey	Wells & Hoxie.
20	Ill.	B. G. Culver	Owner.
72	Ohio	J. Redmond	T. Wheeler.
103	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	S. Ulery.
104	Ill.	Alexander & Conkle	B. Bartram.
102	Va.	E. Williams	—
58	Ind.	Several Owners	Beach & Brag.
68	N. Y.	Geo M. Wells	Owner.
80	Ohio	E. M. McQuade	Owner.
88	Ohio	Martin & Valentine	Owners
85	Ill. &Ky.	Vail & Preston	T. M. Vail.
18	N. Y.	S. Smith	Owner.
25	Ohio	S. D. Harings	Owner.
17	N. Y.	M. Henry	Owner.
29	N. Y.	W. H. Belden	Owner.
15	N. Y.	J. Van Alsdine	Owner.
15	Ill.	B. Bartram	Owner.
29	N. Y.	D. L. Belden	W. H. Belden.
78	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	R. Murray.
97	Ill.	Alexander & Virgin	T White.
40	N. Y.	A. P. Budlong	Geo. Ayrault.

Captain HUTCHINSON came in again with 97 pretty fair steers from Henderson County, Illinois, 90 of which weighed an average of 1,350 lbs. gross, a home. HOAG & SHERMAN sold them at an average of 9¾c.

T. WHEELER, for J. REDMOND, 72 medium Ohio Cattle weighing 1,350 lbs. at home, at $64 ℔ head.

ALEXANDER & VIRGIN continue to be large contributors, having some 270 odd Cattle in market today. S. ULERY sold one lot of 102 head at 9c.@10c. They would dress about 750 lbs., and were in quality from rough oxen to very fair steers.

S.W. DUNLAP contributed 89 fair animals from Morgan County, Illinois, weighing at home 1,350 lbs., C. G. TEED got 9c.@10c. for them on an estimate of 650 lbs. net.

G. H. CHARLES, on his own account, 30 still-fed cattle, from Wayne County., N. Y., rated 675 lbs. net, at less than 9c.

WESTHEIMER & BRO. sold 102 rather light, common cattle, from Illinois and Kentucky, at near 9c. They comprised several bunches of bought cattle.

Also, for W. R. WILLS, 61 very good Illinois cattle, weighing at home 1,445 lbs. gross, of Mr. WILLS' own feeding. They averaged little more than 9c. on 750 lbs. weight. Some of them brought 10c.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN sold for G. DICKEY, of Ohio, 41 prime Steers, rated 900 lbs. net, at an average of $90, or 10c. ℔ lb. They ranked as No. 1. Nine of them brought $96 each, and one, $100.

Also, for J. L. BUDLONG, 48 common Illinois Cattle, rated 750 lbs., at 9c. They bought 32 Cattle at Albany, but sold them coming down the river at an advance of $3 ℔ head.

J. MCCONNELL'S 51 Illinois Steers, rated 700 lbs. net, brought 9½c.@10c., by MEAD & HOLCOMB, salesmen. They were good handling, fat animals.

H. M. STALER contributed 78 fairish Illinois Steers, for which C. W. CONGER got 9c.@9½c., and 10c. for a few. Estimated weight 700 lbs.

W. H. HARRIS sold for J. WEAVER 74 common Southern Illinois Cattle at 8c.@10c. Estimated weight 625 lbs. A portion of the tail end of the lot, which looked as though grass and grain were scarce in their country, sold for $50 each, or probably but a trifle over 8c. Also, for J. PIATT, 68 pretty fair Illinois Cattle, at 9c.@10c. Rated 725 lbs. net.

HARING & GURNEY sold for SEARS & MOREHOUSE, mostly at Bergen, 85 tidy Steers, at an average of 9¾c. Also, the remnants of several lots, making 93 head, for different owners, at 9c.

O. HURD sold for A. HURD 77 Illinois and Kentucky Cattle, mostly of very good quality, at 9½c. A few brought 10c. Estimated weight 800 lbs. net.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $31 to $40, or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The number of fresh cows now sent in is comparatively small, the receipts for the past week being about 200 head less than for the corresponding week last year, while sales are now made with far more difficulty, at much less prices. Even the present receipts are more than can be disposed of while the anti swill panic rages as at present.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 18 fresh Cows, which sold at $2%@$30 for common, $35@$45 for good animals, with nothing extra offering. Market dull. Cows worth more in the country than here.

BROWNING reports receipts of 29 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with nothing extra in market. Sales very slow.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 67 Milk Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $54@$60 for extras. Market slow.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 63 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few extra animals at $50@$55. Sales are almost nothing. Many of those offering are sent to the country again.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The markets have been fully supplied during the past week, and prices do not vary materially from our last quotations. Sales are made with more difficulty, however, and prices may now be quoted from 4c. to 5½c., gross, with occasionally an extra animal at 6c.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 853 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@5½c., a very few of the best Calves bring 6c. gross. Good Calves, weighing 160@170 lbs. gross, sold. to-day, at 5c. Receipts have been large, and it is difficult to dispose of them at the above quotations.

BROWNING reports receipts of 35 Veal Calves, selling generally at 4c.@5½c—a few at 6c. Market slow.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 72 Veal Calves, selling at 4c.@6c., and a few at 6½c. gross. Market dull.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

There is a decided improvement in the Sheep market, amounting to 75c.@$1 ℔ head on fat animals, over the prices of last Wednesday. Sales are now made at 5c.@6c. gross, for good Sheep, and 6½c. for a few extras. We noticed some fat Wethers sold at $10 50 ℔ head.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 191 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 5c.@5½c. gross, with a few extra Sheep, at 6c., and even 6½c. Market moderately supplied, and demand good. J. H. OVERHEISER sold 26 fat sheared Sheep, averaging 110 lbs. gross, at 5c.@6c. Prices near ½c. ℔ lb. better than last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,506 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 11½c.@12c., and 12c. net for sheared Sheep. Market was very good the latter part of last week and first of this, many Sheep being sold. This, in a measure, lessens the demand to-day. There is a good supply in the pens, and prices are higher than last week. Stock mostly sheared, and from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New-York and New-Jersey.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 2,168 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$6 ℔ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 162 Sheep and Lambs. Sales by MCGRAW & O'BRIEN were as follows:

26 Sheep at	$104 00	30 Lambs at	$165 00
21 Sheep at	105 50	16 Lambs at	80 00
18 Sheep at	77 50	8 Lambs at	36 00
		14 Lambs at	56 00

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending May 26.

BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales of

140 Sheep and Lambs at $6 37½	$892 50
101 Sheep and Lambs at 4 50	454 50
302 Sheep and Lambs at 3 80	1,147 60

They report a lot of superior Kentucky Sheep not received in season for this market.

THOS. C. LARKIN reports sales of

59 Sheep at	$295 00	10 Sheep at	$67 50
69 Sheep at	310 50	5 Sheep at	40 00
64 Sheep at	304 00	60 Sheep at	261 12
66 Sheep at	330 00	57 Sheep at	249 38
57 Sheep at	285 00	90 Sheep at	360 00
66 Sheep at	313 50	71 Sheep at	301 75
54 Sheep at	161 87	58 Sheep at	123 13
20 Sheep at	210 00	100 Sheep at	487 50

The 20 Sheep at $10 50 each were extra animals. While the 58 head at $3 12 each were stock Sheep.

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of 1,187 Sheep and Lambs, as follows:

48 Sheep and Lambs	$241 75
42 Sheep and Lambs	195 00
58 Sheep and Lambs	270 50
301 Sheep and Lambs	1,450 88
35 Sheep and Lambs	196 00
186 Sheep and Lambs	890 00
517 Sheep and Lambs	2,326 50

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, at CHAMBERLIN'S, for the week ending May 26, 1858:

No.	Amount average.	Price per head.
85 Sheep sold for	$297 50	$3 50
127 Sheep sold for	412 75	3 25
6 Sheep sold for	36 00	6 00
81 Sheep sold for	344 25	4 25
48 Sheep sold for	192 00	4 00
80 Sheep sold for	300 00	3 75
152 Sheep sold for	722 00	4 75
56 Sheep sold for	273 00	4 87½
422 Sheep sold for	1,899 00	4 50
15 Sheep sold for	120 00	8 00
1,072 Sheep sold for	$4,596 50	

Average price ℔ head $4 30.

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

Receipts for the past week have been about equal to the demand, and prices have scarcely varied from our last quotations.

A new market has been established by ALLERTON & Co., called the "Western Yards," located at the foot of Fortieth-street, on the Hudson River.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,055 Hogs for the past week, selling at 5½c.@5¾c., gross. One lot of 200 Illinois Hogs, sold by Captain HUTCHINSON, at 5¾c. Average gross weight 200 lbs.

Receipts at the Western Yards of ALLERTON & Co., foot of Fortieth-street, on the North River, were 1,654 head.

VAN BRUNT & WATREUS, pork-packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn-fed	—@5¼	Corn-fed 6¼@6¾

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington market, reports sales as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs	5¼@5¾	6¼@6¾
Light Corn Hogs	5¼@5¼	6¾@6¾
Distillery	4¾@5⅛	6 @6⅛
Mast	No sale.	5¾@5¾

Arrivals about equal to the demand. No change to note.

Buffalo Live-Hog Market.

Week ending May 25.

The demand for Hogs during the week has not been active, and the market is without change. Receipts have been rather limited, comprising 2,118, of which there were shipped to Eastern markets, 957; taken by distillers for feeding, 239; taken for Buffalo market, 276; left over, 646. Sales 239 stock Hogs, distillers, at 4¾c.; 114 fat corn Hogs, 5c.; 58 do., 4¾c.; 104 fat corn and stock Hogs at retail, 5¼c.@6½c.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 26, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The weather for the past week has not been very favorable to the growth of new vegetables, and, as a consequence, those raised at the North have declined very little in price since our last quotations. Southern products are increasing in number and quantity, with an addition of Cucumbers, Squashes and String Beans from Charleston and Savannah, and new Onions from Bermuda.

Old Potatoes are unchanged in price, with a fair supply arriving from the North and West. Nova Scotias are not as plenty, just now. Bermudas are in more request, at an advance. Charleston Potatoes are coming in more freely; the steamer of Monday last brought some 300 bbls. They wholesale at $3 50 ℔ bbl.; they are riper, and consequently much better eating potatoes than were the early shipments from that port

White and Yellow Onions have passed from market, and in their place we have the new crop from Bermuda. One cargo was put out at $4 50 ℔ bbl. and others, in sacks, at 3½c.@4c. ℔ lb.

Green Peas cease to arrive from Charleston, and Norfolk sends on sparingly. They are worth nearly as much as they were last week, or $3 50 ℔ bbl. upon arrival. Several lots of String Beans came in per steamer—a portion in good order, at $8 50@$9 ℔ bbl; while poorer ones sold for $6.

Cucumbers and Squashes have also made their appearance, hailing from Charleston, but really from Savannah. Cucumbers sell at $1 25 ℔ dozen, or retail at 12½c. each.

Of the smaller fruits, we have Strawberries and Cherries from Norfolk—the former at 25c.@35c. ℔ quart, and the latter at 12c.@15c. ℔ lb.

Rhubarb and Asparagus vary with the weather; a few warm sunny days pushing them into rapid growth and also into market at moderate prices, while cold and wet retard them and keep a scanty supply on sale at higher rates. This is particularly the case with Asparagus, causing it to vary from 3c. to 6c. ℔ bunch.

Butter is improving in quality and supply, but cheapening in price. Some good lots of yellow packages are now coming in, for which there is a moderate shipping demand.

Poultry and Eggs are unchanged in the main, although a little firmer.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	$2 00	@	$ —
Potatoes—Mercer, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ℔ bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Whites, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—California, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Round Red, ℔ bbl.	1 37	@	1 62
Potatoes—Carters, ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ℔ bushel	80	@	85
Potatoes—New Bermudas, ℔ bbl.	5 00	@	5 50
Potatoes—New Charleston, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	—
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ℔ bbl.	5 00	@	5 50
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—New Bermuda, ℔ bbl.	4 50	@	—
Shallots—℔ 100 bunches, large	3 00	@	4 00
Peanuts—Va., ℔ bushel	60	@	75
Peanuts—Wilmington, ℔ bushel	1 12	@	1 25
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl.	3 50	@	5 00
Apples—Dried Southern, ℔ ℔	5	@	6
Apples—Dried Northern, ℔ ℔	5¾	@	6½
Turnips—Rutabagas, ℔ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Turnips—New Southern, ℔ 100 bchs.	3 00	@	5 00
String Beans—Charleston, ℔ bbl.	6 00	@	9 00
Green Peas—Norfolk, ℔ bbl.	4 50	@	—
Strawberries—Norfolk, ℔ qt. box	25	@	35
Cherries—Norfolk, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Asparagus—Oyster Bay, ℔ bunch	18	@	25
Asparagus—Common, ℔ bunch	8	@	12
Spinach—℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Sprouts—℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Leeks—℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Radishes—℔ 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Lettuce—℔ 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Parsley—℔ 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Rhubarb—L.I. & Jersey, ℔ 100 bunch	$3 00	@	4 00
Garlic—℔ 100	5 00	@	—
Squashes—Charleston, ℔ 100	3 50	@	4 00
Cucumbers—Charleston, ℔ doz.	1 25	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
Butter—State, ℔ lb.	18	@	20
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb.	15	@	20
Lard—In bbls.	10	@	11¾
Lard—kegs	11	@	12¾
Cheese—℔ lb.	7	@	8
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz.	11½	@	12
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb.	14	@	15
Fowls—L. I. and Jersey, ℔ pair	88	@	1 00
Chickens—Spring, ℔ pair	56	@	1 00
Ducks—℔ lb.	18	@	21
Turkeys—℔ lb.	18	@	20
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz.	2 00	@	2 25
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℔ doz.	1 25	@	1 38
Pigeons—Wild, ℔ doz.	1 00	@	—
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 50

Markets....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales since our last, 50 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 1,376 bbls., including 791 bbls. Pots, and 585 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 32c.@33c., cash, ℔ lb.

CANDLES—The demand continues very moderate at our quotations: Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain Sperm, 40c.; Stearic, 26c.@27c., and Adamantine, 17c.@19c. ℔ lb.

COAL—All kinds are in rather limited demand. Foreign is quoted somewhat dearer. Anthracite tends downward. We quote: Liverpool Cannel at $10@$10 25. Liverpool Orrel at $7@$7 25 ℔ chaldron; and Anthracite at $4 25@$5 25 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 1,650 bags, at 10c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Sales were likewise reported of 300 bags and 120 mats Java at from 15¾c.@18c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.; and some St. Domingo at 9¾c. ℔ lb. We quote Java at 15¼c.@18c.; Maracaibo at 10¾c.@14c.; Laguayra at 11c.@11¾c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11¾c.; St. Domingo at 9½c.@10c.; and Bahia at 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—All kinds are in slack request, at our quotations: New Sheathing, 26c.@26¼c.; Yellow, 22c., Old do., 18¾c.@20c.; American Ingot, 21c.@21¾c.; Chili Pig, 22c.@22½c.; Bolts, 30c.; Braziers', 31c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The demand is limited, though prices continue to favor purchasers. We have heard of sales of only 750 bales, including Middling, at 12c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@12¼c. for Gulf, ℔ lb. The stock here is estimated at 87,250 bales, against 66,600 bales same time last year.

DRY GOODS—The auction sales to-day of millinery goods, curtaining and upholstery goods, were pretty well attended, and resulted satisfactorily.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 44c.@50c. for Western, and 43c.@44c. for Southern, ℔ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1, Canton, 40 packs, at $1 65@$1 70 ℔ box.

FISH—The general inquiry is limited, and prices tend downward. Dry Cod, $2 87½@$3 60 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $12 87½@$13; No. 2, small size and medium, $12@$12 25, ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 37½c.@42½c. for scaled, and 12½c.@15c. for No. 1, ℔ box; Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ℔ tierce, and $22@$23 ℔ bbl. Connecticut Shad, $10@$10 50 for No. 1. and $9@$9 50 for No. 2, ℔ half-bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits less vigor for State and Western Flour, especially the latter. The demand, however, is pretty good, mainly for home use, though in part for export. Prices have not varied remarkably. Sales since our last: 12,000 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$3 80	@	$3 90
Extra State	4 00	@	4 15
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 90	@	4 00
Superfine Ohio	4 00	@	4 05
Fancy Ohio	4 10	@	4 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00	@	6 00
Extra Ohio	4 25	@	6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 20	@	4 25
Extra Genesee	4 90	@	6 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 50	@	7 00

Canadian Flour continues in demand and is firm. Sales 600 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 20@$5 45 ℔ bbl. Southern continues depressed and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,700 bbls., at $4 40@$4 75 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $3 50 for Jersey; $3 68 for Baltimore, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter, in puncheons, commands $18 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand continues limited and prices show no important change.

FRUIT—The market is quiet, for the leading kinds, including Layer, at $2 95@$3, and Bunch at $2 15@$2 20 ℔ whole box. Currants, 8c.@9c. ℔ lb. West India fruit is in fair supply and demand, including Pine Apples, at $5 50@$11. Cocoa Nuts at $21; and Bananas at $1 50, the latter ℔ bunch. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

FURS—The market has not varied much. The supply is not a heavy one, yet demand is very moderate within our quotations: The current rates for No. 1 are $2 50@$4 50 for Otter Skins; $10@$50 for Black and Silver Fox; $3 50@$5 for Cross Fox; 75c.@$1 50 for Red Fox; 15c.@50c. for Gray Fox; $2@$10 for Black Bear; $1@$5 for do. Cub and Yearling; $1 50@$4 50 for Fisher; 75c.@$2 for dark Mink; $1 50 for common Marten; $1 25@$1 37½ for Lynx; 8c.@13c. for Muskrat; 10c.@$1 for Raccoon; 50c.@$1 for Wolf; 75c. for Southern Beaver; 15c.@50c. for Wild Cat; 10c.@12½c. for Opossum, all ℔ piece, and 75c.@$1 for Beaver, ℔ lb. In St. Louis, during the week ending May 22, the receipts were diminishing, while all kinds were in demand at steady prices, which will hardly vary till the close of the season, now very nearly ended. The quotations were: No. 1 Raccoon at 50c.; No. 2 at 25c.; No. 1 Mink at 80c.; No. 2 at 40c.; Fox at 25c.; Wild Cat at 30c.; Muskrat at 10c.; Opossum at 8c.@10c.; Wolf at 50c.@$1; Beaver at 60c.@75s.; No. 1 Bear and Otter at $3 50 each; Winter Deer at 8c.@12½c., and Summer at 12½c.@15c. ℔ lb. The latest accounts from Leipsig report pretty free sales at, however, low prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty and is less active. Prices close languidly. Sales, 60,000 bushels, including ordinary white Canadian, part at $1 01; Canadian Club at 84½c.@86c., mainly at 86c.; Milwaukee Club at 84c.@86c.; ordinary to prime Chicago Spring at 80c.@83c.; and inferior to very good ordinary white Southern at $1@$1 10, ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and in request at buoyant prices. Sales, since our last, 18,000 bushels at 72c.@75c., for mixed Western; 71½c.@74 for inferior to choice white Southern, and 77c.@78c. for yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is heavy and languid at 65c.@67c. ℔ bushel. Barley in slack request, though it is obtainable at 55c.@62½c. ℔ bushel. Barley Malt is in demand, at 75c.@80c. ℔ bush. Oats are heavy and languid, at 39c.@40c. for Western; 37½c.@39c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and 25c.@30c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, from May 22 to 25, 50 bales Gunny Bags on private terms, and 435 bales Gunny Bagging, part at 14c., 6 months.

HAY—Sales, 800 bales at 45@60c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive, and prices are somewhat nominal.

HIDES—The demand is fair, and prices are sustained. We quote: Prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; Rio Grande at 24c.; Dry California at 22c.; and Orinoco at 22¼c.@22½c., ℔ lb., 6 months' credit. Stock on hand, to-day, of all kinds, 122 004, against 157,419 same time last year, and 133,159 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is limited, and prices tend downward. Crop of 1857, 4c.@7c.; old, 2¾c.@3c.

HONEY—Cuba at 63c.@67c., free, and 55c.@56c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

IRON—The demand is slack, and prices are barely sustained. Scotch Pig, $24@$25; English Bar, common, at $45@$47 50, and refined at $55@57 ℔ ton. Other kinds exhibit no important change. The *Shipping List* reports sales of 3,000 tons Welsh T rails on private terms.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 06¼@1 12½ ℔ M.

LEAD—Is in fair request at full prices. Foreign Pig at $6@$6 12½; American Pig at $6 15@$6 20 ℔ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6¾c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6¾c. ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate demand at previous quotations

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at steady prices. New-Orleans, 35½c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c., ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German Wrought, 5c.@5¼c.; Clinch, 6c. ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive at $3 50 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is in moderate request at 46c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar, $1 75@$2 12½; Pitch, $1 87½@$2 12½ ℔ bbl. Resin is less sought after, including Common at $1 42½@$1 45 ℔ 310 lbs.; No. 1 at $2 50@$4 50, and White and Pale at $5@$6 25 ℔ 280 lbs.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong at $36 50@$37 ℔ ton.

OILS—Crude attracts less attention at 54c.@55c. for Whale and $1 25 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Refined is selling, in lots, at 68c.@70c. for bleached Winter, and 65c @67c. for bleached Spring Whale, and $1 25@$1 30 for unbleached Sperm, ℔ gallon. Red Oil, 47½c.@50c. ℔ gallon. Palm Oil, 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb. Olive Oil, $1 05

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Ladies Beware—Deserter Deserted.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Fleur de Marie—Tight Rope—M. Deschalumeau.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The King's Rival—My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Ronzani Ballet Troupe—Thebes, the Orphan of Geneva—The Village Apothecary.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Lola Montez's Lecture—Morning Call.

BOWERY THEATRE—Venetian; Or, The Bravo's Oath—The Vagabond—Swill Milk.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Ban Ousel Dhu—Dame Trot—Dog of the Ferry.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Midnight Hours; Or, Love's Stratagem—Evening—Rosalind Hubert.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—May Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Lottery Question—Old Virginia—Darkies' Dream.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Happy Uncle Tom—Love Laughs at Cobblers.

NO. 637 BROADWAY—Exhibitions of Plans for Improving the Central Park—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Havre.....May 29
The *Edinburg* leaves New-York for Glasgow.....May 29

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 15th inst., with three days later news from Europe, is now due at this port. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at a late hour last night. The California steamship *Moses Taylor*, is also about due. The wind at the time of going to press was blowing a gale from the east, and it was raining hard.

Congress was industrious yesterday in both its branches, but especially in the House. The Senate passed the Chicago Harbor Improvement bill and severel other bills of the same character, and then passed the Fifteen Million Loan bill, by 28 to 14, after amending it so that the warrants shall be for a thousand dollars each. The House killed the Fortification bill, its enacting clause being struck out, by 13 majority. Mr. J. Glancy Jones reported a Fifteen Million Loan bill and a bill to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue. The Fort Snelling Report coming up, a motion to postpone till December was made by Mr. Davis, of Indiana. This was resented by the friends of Secretary Floyd as unjust to him and defeated, 167 to 26. The Report was postponed until Tuesday next. The Naval appropriation ($13,150,000) was then considered in Committee, when a long and interesting debate ensued, in which our readiness to cope with England, and various other subjects, military and political, were considered. Mr. Taylor, of New-York, succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the Committee to an amendment appropriating the sum of $50,650 for filling in at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which item had been struck out by the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill was laid aside, to be reported to the House. The appropriations for the Volunteer Regiments were debated, and laid aside. Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, by his disorderly conduct, broke up the sitting of the Committee, and when he found the Sergeant-at-Arms on his trail, prudently left the hall. The House took advantage of his absence to return to Committee, when the Revenue Collection bill was discussed; also, the Post-Office appropriation bill. Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, proposed an amendment, that postage be increased from three to five cents. Ruled out, and the House adjourned.

The Postmaster-General has made arrangements for the transportation of the great Southern mail, commencing about the first of July and continuing until the 30th of June, 1859, by which the time from New-York to New-Orleans will be reduced to four days and seventeen hours. After the 1st of July, 1859, the conveyance of both the great mails, leaving New-York morning and evening, will be so arranged as to still further shorten the time, it is believed, to three days and twelve hours.

The latest "British outrage" complained of by vessels arriving at this port, is that of the brig *New Era*, Captain Walker, of Providence, arrived yesterday, which was headed off in Old Bahama Channel on the 23d of April, by a boat from the British cruiser *Vixen*. The outrage consisted in overtaking him at an unreasonable hour for visiting, viz., at 8 o'clock P. M., hailing the brig and asking where she was from, and where bound, and then going about her business without firing blank shot, boarding him, or even calling hard names. The Captain insists that there were two boats, and that he hailed them and warned them off, and that they took the hint and departed; although both the mates could see but one boat, and heard nothing pass between the Captain and the commander of the boat but the most respectful language. On the 16th inst., when thirty miles from Mantanzas, the mate of the *New Era* saw a British cruiser in chase of an American clipper, which was fired at four times without bringing her to.

There is a renewal of the Indian troubles in Nebraska. In Gale County, a short time since, a conflict occurred between the settlers and the Kiowahs, in which one of their chiefs was killed, and a number of stolen horses were recovered. The loss of the whites is not stated.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Daniel Conners, a carman, whose body was found last Saturday in the East River, and who, from marks of violence found upon the body, was believed to have been murdered. The deceased had been missing a week, and a young man, named James Donaldson, was arrested on suspicion of having murdered him, but the evidence before the Coroner's Jury exonorated him and turned suspicion against John Harvey and John Hughes, neither of whom is twenty years of age. The evidence against the accused, though entirely circumstantial, was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant their commitment to the City Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Richard Barry, a member of the Board of Education, who was arrested on a charge of felonious assault committed upon Philip Wolfe, proprietor of a house of prostitution in Howard-street, and of robbing Mr. Wolfe of over a hundred dollars, has been indicted by the Grand Jury and will be tried on the charge at the next term of the Court of General Sessions. He gave bail in $2,500 for his appearance at trial. Two persons charged with being his abettors were jointly indicted with him.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, but no applications for licenses were received. Some communications of an interesting character were presented.

The examination of the Chicago and Alton Railroad frauds, which was to have proceeded yesterday before Judge Russell, was postponed until next Wednesday. Mr. Houghton, counsel for Dwight, being engaged in the Goodhue Indian Rubber case.

The Society of Friends (Hicksite) closed their yearly meeting in this City yesterday, in their spacious meeting-house in Twenty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue.

At a meeting of the friends of the Sabbath Schools in Williamsburg, held at the Reformed Dutch Church corner of South Second and Fourth streets, Brooklyn, Eastern District, last evening, addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Rufus W. Clark and Mr. R. G. Pardee.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quite dull for Cotton, which was a shade cheaper. Flour and Wheat were less active, and buyers had any existing advantage. Corn continued scarce and in demand at buoyant prices. Rio Coffee was pretty freely purchased at full rates. Sugars and Rice attracted less attention. Provisions were moderately inquired for, without any very remarkable change in value. Freights were inactive, with 747 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were but moderately supplied yesterday, the receipts for the week being 2,892, against 3,159 last week, and a weekly average of 3,143 for last year. The preliminary sales of Tuesday evening, and the first sales of yesterday morning, were at advanced quotations, but considerable decline occurred as the day wore on, and the closing sales were scarcely up to the figures of the preceding market, although the whole transactions give an advance of near ½c. ₩ lb. Sales were slow for the numbers in market.

How to Purchase Cuba.

It has always been supposed that President Buchanan has had especially at heart the purchase of Cuba. After his nomination, he caused it to be understood that, if elected, this should be the leading measure of his Administration. He even assured Senator Brown, of Mississippi, that if he could only accomplish this object, he would cheerfully resign his office and retire to private life. Yet, in spite of this anxiety, he seems to have done nothing whatever towards the accomplishment of his purpose. Indeed, there is reason to suspect that the design has been abandoned. Senator Slidell, who is supposed to speak what the President thinks, not long since intimated in the Senate that Cuba could only be obtained by purchase, and that as Spain was indisposed to sell the island, there was an end of the matter. The unwillingness of the Spanish Government to sell Cuba, is the great obstacle in the way of our acquiring it. We propose to suggest to Mr. Buchanan a way of removing it. Let him *stop the Cuban slave-trade*, and he will soon be able to make his own terms with the Spanish Court.

It is perfectly well known that the Slave-trade in Cuba is carried on with the connivance of the Captain-General, who is actually a partner in the business—and that the highest officials at the Spanish Court, the Queen herself included, share the profits of this inhuman traffic. In 1817, Spain made a treaty with England making the Slave-trade piracy, and agreeing to suppress it throughout her dominions; and in 1820 she received from England the £400,000 which had been stipulated as compensation for the losses which Slave-captains and other Spanish subjects would sustain from the abolition of the traffic. Yet, in spite of the treaty and of the payment, the trade has been continued from that day to this, almost without interruption, and it is confidently asserted by authors who have taken pains to inform themselves upon the subject, that since that time not less than 500,000 slaves have been landed from Africa upon the coast of Cuba. At present the number imported every year is estimated at 25,000. Upon every slave imported the Captain-General receives an ounce of gold—and still further contributions are regularly made by the parties interested to the members of the Spanish Government, to secure their connivance at the traffic which they have solemnly abolished and agreed to suppress. There is very little doubt that eight or ten millions of dollars are distributed every year to high officials in the Spanish Government out of the profits of the Slave-trade. And so long as this is the case, Mr. Buchanan may naturally expect to find Spain unwilling to sell Cuba. So splendid an income is not likely to be thrown away in a hurry. The Spanish Queen, and the Captain-General, and the divers officers of state who revolve around them, probably enjoy the comforts and advantages of so splendid a revenue quite as much as the world at large, and can hardly be expected to surrender it willingly at a moment's notice. The two hundred millions which Gen. Pierce offered for Cuba would scarcely afford a larger income,—to say nothing of the fact that this would go into the national treasury, while the other goes directly to the pockets of the officials themselves.

Now, if President Buchanan will enter vigorously upon the suppression of the Cuban Slave-trade, he will do much towards loosening the hold of Spain upon the island. If that trade were absolutely suppressed, the value of Cuba to the Spanish officials would be very nearly destroyed,—and they would be infinitely more willing to assent to its sale than they are at present. Yet the whole world knows that *nine-tenths* of the vessels by which this traffic is carried on are built in American ports, furnished with American registers, and protected by the American flag. This fact, it is true, affords no excuse for the violation of that flag by British cruisers,—but it does afford a very good reason why our Government should take active and effectual measures to break up the Slave-trade itself. Gen. Cass advised Lord Napier to send English men-of-war to blockade the coast of Cuba, and prevent the landing of slave-cargoes there. The advice was very good:—why should not our Government act upon it also? We are far more deeply interested in the suppression of the Cuban traffic than England can be, and we ought to have taken the lead in measures for its accomplishment. We could put our Navy to no better use than to send them to cruise off the Cuban coast, with orders to prevent the landing of slaves and to capture every slaver that might approach. There is no section of the United States interested in the prosecution of this traffic,—except the capitalists and ship-owners who may be engaged in it. Even Mr. Spratt could say nothing in favor of deluging Cuba with fresh blacks from Africa, however much he may consider such a process desirable in his own country. Our Government is losing credit and character throughout the world by the indifference and half-favor with which it regards the Slave-trade. We ought to redeem our reputation in this respect,—especially when it can be done with so direct a prospect of pecuniary gain.

We commend this view of the case to Mr. Buchanan's careful consideration. If he is in earnest in his professions of a desire to purchase Cuba, let him take the most effectual means of making the Spanish Government disposed to sell it.

Internal Improvements.—The bill for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, which passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 27 to 17, loses most of the importance which naturally belongs to it, from the fact that the session is so near its close. It can scarcely receive the consideration of the House during the ten legislative days which remain.

The vote in the Senate was avowedly a test of the sense of that body on the question, whether Congress should, at this time, make such appropriations as are necessary to preserve existing and unfinished works from dilapidation. It would seem that when we are expending tens of millions to bring the distant Mormons to obedience, there could be little hesitation in making a moderate outlay for the purpose of saving the harbors of commercial towns like Chicago, Buffalo, Oswego, &c., from ruin; but such is by no means the disposition of Congress. Even should the bill which the Senate has passed, and similar bills which are to follow, be fortunate enough to be taken up in the House of Representatives, we feel no confidence that they will meet with favor from that body. The great interests of our internal commerce are habitually overlooked by Congress, a large portion of the members apparently believing it unconstitutional to apply the public money to any other objects than the payment of salaries, and the conquest of Brigham Young and Billy Bowlegs.

Congressional Nonsense.

There is nothing so silly as threatening or proposing things which the world knows we do not mean to do, except making threats which are silly in themselves. To make solemn declarations of one's intention to kick a man, when one does not intend to do so, and when there is no necessity for doing so, is a very poor sort of fustian; but to threaten to cook him and eat him is more ridiculous still. We have already declared our opinions upon the conduct of the British in the Gulf of Mexico, in overhauling our ships. We have strongly supported the measures taken to put a stop to these outrages. We have advised the Government to send down a sufficient force to resist the boarding of our ships, if necessary; but having done this, we think all has been done which is necessary, until we hear from England. We have the fullest confidence that the British Government will at once put a stop to the practices we complain of, and apologize and make compensation of any damage we have already sustained in pocket or honor, as soon as they receive our representations. To suppose anything else, is to suppose the ministry to be insane, which is not a probable supposition. The idea that the English people would sanction a war with us at such a time, on such grounds, is simply absurd. All that, in our opinion, therefore, we shall ever have to do in the matter has been done. Sensible grown men suffering from the annoyance of servants and subordinates first abate the nuisance, and then complain to the master, especially if he is their friend, to prevent its continuance. If they take off their coats and dance about on their own lawn, shrieking for a fight, before they have received an answer to their remonstrances, people conclude they are mad or drunk.

For all of these reasons we are by no means edified by the performances of Messrs. Toombs of Georgia and Dowdell of Alabama, in the Senate and House of Representatives on Tuesday. Mr. Toombs was not content with putting a stop to the "outrages;" he would have the British cruisers sunk, and the officers brought in and hanged as pirates. Is this language which becomes a man of Toombs's position, and the Senator of one of the most powerful Nations in the world? It is not the language of strength or determination. It is the bluster of a Mexican bully. Christian gentlemen sitting in Legislative council do not talk so, and least of all, when they wield the force of a mighty empire. No statesman in the world are so often guilty as ours of this bar-room swagger and nonsense, and as a natural consequence none are so much laughed at. Mankind has long ceased to associate either strength or dignity with this sort of braggadocio. Mr. Toombs knows perfectly well that we would never think of such a thing as hanging the British officers as pirates, and that they could not be convicted of piracy under any known code of law, and that if they are acting in execution of orders, our Government would never allow such a monstrosity. Threats of this kind are only worthy of a debating club in a tavern. They don't frighten foreigners, or make them think us a bit more terrible to deal with. We know we can maintain our rights, and protect our dignity, and, therefore, can afford to dispense with crowing and clapping our wings. It was once, and, for aught we know, it may now form part of the drill of the Neapolitan army, to order the troops, when charging with the bayonet, "to make ferocious faces at the enemy," and the whole line instantly put on an intensely savage look at the word of command. This seemed very fearful, no doubt, on parade; but we doubt if French grenadiers or Sardinian riflemen would thereby be deterred from scarifying these terrible visages. All barbarian warriors rely greatly on their yells and grimaces when they go into action. Strength and discipline and resolution produce "awful silence."

Exacting too Much.

Seventeen years ago, when the Whigs had but just come into power, and Mr. Tyler was distributing the spoils of victory with a lavish hand to his party, Mr. Buchanan was in the Senate, and like all politicians, when in a minority, was virtuously indignant at the lack of high moral principle evinced by the President in turning honest Democrats out of office. The Whigs, themselves, had been just as indignant at the conduct of their predecessors; and no doubt the Sepoys have complained in a similar manner of the outrages committed by the British after they got possession of Lucknow. It is the way of the world. But Mr. Buchanan took it more to heart than might have been reasonably expected of so old a politician, who had always before approved of the doctrine that to the victor belong the spoils. In a speech, which he made in the Senate, Mr. Buchanan said:

"Did not the blush of shame suffuse the cheek of every disinterested American when the spectacle of the rush for office was exhibited in all its odious colors at the time of the inauguration? Did it not furnish foreigners an occasion of deriding our institutions? If this new Administration had announced that all these in office *would be allowed to complete the term of their appointments for four years*, unless they had been guilty of official misconduct, there would have been no unseemly rush for office; the new appointments would have been made gradually as the old expired, and this country would have been spared the *humiliating spectacle which the supporters of the Administration exhibited.*"

And then, referring to the complaints which the men then in power had themselves made against their predecessors in office, for doing the very things which they were now guilty of, Mr. Buchanan said with great force:

"If you go into the sacred walks of Christianity—Christianity, the purest and best gift which ever descended from heaven upon man—and you there find its professors preaching what they never practice, and never intended to practice, what would be your conviction of the *sincerity and true character of such professors?* What would you think of that man, if, with the principles of this sublime doctrine on his lips, his life gave *the lie to his professions?* You would not hesitate to pronounce him guilty *of the grossest hypocrisy!* All mankind would unite with you in calling him a hypocrite."

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* takes the trouble of exhuming this old speech of Mr. Buchanan's and thrusting it before him, because he has been doing the same thing since he became President which he denounced in Mr. Tyler. There have been removed from the Philadelphia Custom-house, it seems, over *fifty* officers, more than half of whom had not been in office three years, since Mr. Buchanan came into power. But, when Senator Buchanan denounced the President for making removals from office he did not expect to be President himself, or he might possibly have been a little more guarded in his remarks.

It is exacting too much of a public officer to expect that he should conform to the rule of conduct which he laid down for his political opponent. It is the easiest thing in life to utter fine sentiments, but there is nothing more difficult than to act up to them. And it is not always just to call a man a hypocrite because his conduct is not equal to his convictions. But, when public men are denouncing their political opponents, they would do well to bear in mind the Eastern proverb, that curses like chickens come home to roost, and not be too severe in their virtuous dictations. Every politician, when denouncing the conduct of an opponent in office, should keep vividly in mind the possibility of his being in office at sometime himself.

Juvenile Criminals.

Where do our criminals come from? Where are they educated? Our City notoriously swarms with them, and their doings, when faithfully reported, are more voluminous than the acts of all our philanthropists, world-renowned as they are. They are mostly of the same color with us; they speak the same language—generally even the same dialect; they swear by the same Deity we worship. When we confront them in the docket or the prison, they look very much like our folks, having features that we sometimes recognize as common to our friends, lineaments that in other circumstances we should judge to veil only kind souls and good hearts.

We *were* largely importing criminals, but the statistics show that, as if fearful of a slack supply, we have gone very extensively into the manufacture of them. And our article certainly is not inferior to the imported. Our criminal cuts his eye-teeth at the breast, and is an adept while in his teens. He makes great time on the road, and we often have to publish the story of some hero of many arrests and scrapes, who has not numbered his 20 years. How large a proportion of the crime of the City is committed by minors we may estimate from the daily newspaper reports,—the official report of the Police Commissioners is utterly dumb on the subject. But the number of our boy-burglars, boy-robbers, and boy-murderers, is so astoundingly large as to alarm all good men with the suspicion that in our system of education, or in our lack of one, lies the root of the rascality of our youth; while, at the same time, it yields a crumb of comfort to parents—making them hope that if their children are not developed into villains before they are of age, they will prove an ornament and support in after-life.

The American Female Guardian Society has lately petitioned the Police Commissioners for the appointment of a children's police, backing their petition with some statistics which are startling enough, though we do suspect the statistics somewhat. They notice that in the public schools, last year, there were registered as connected with the schools 125,546 scholars, while the average attendance was but 43,737, showing an average absence of 81,809. It would be wrong to presume that any such number as this last was absent owing to truancy. The attendance of a child a single day, enters its name upon the registry, consequently as there are innumerable changes of scholars from school to school, many are entered twice or even thrice the same year. Then, large numbers who attend but a month or two in Winter, are off in shops, stores and offices the rest of the year, and several thousands yearly graduate either into higher schools or into trades. The actual number who attend the public school through several months is most accurately put at 76,000, and those who, though registered, really get too little out of the schools to feel their influence, should not be put at more than 40,000.

The ladies estimate the number of children not enrolled in any school at from 20,000 to 60,000. The most reliable statistics we have seen put the number at 30,000, to which, if the truants are added, even when the small number is deducted of those in private schools, we have a street population of 70,000 unschooled children!

Out of this host are bred and educated our criminals. The street is the hot-bed where we grow our poisonous crop. It is there that the reform is to begin, and fortunately for society it is in this direction that the true friends of reform are looking. Little has been done there, however. The Police is busy enough mowing the weeds that have gone to seed and ripened—locking the stable door, the horse being stolen—imprisoning the culprit, and by utter neglect, hastening the education of a dozen successors to his vacant place.

What we want is not a new law on the subject: an act of the Legislature of 1853 amply provided for the instruction of idle and truant children, making it the duty of the Corporate authorities to provide some suitable place for their reception and employment. Our own authorities have neglected to take any sufficient action under this law. In Brooklyn, a Truant Asylum has been opened for about a year, and, so far as the brief time of its existence has developed it, with promising results. Perhaps its very best feature is the detailing of officers to look up every case of truancy which the teachers report, visiting the truants' home, and posting parents and children as to the effects of a persistence in the course. It is certainly worth the while of New-Yorkers to consider whether such an organization would not be desirable here.

But a still more promising field of inquiry is—What makes the truants? Children are not apt to run away from what is pleasant. There is some grave trouble in the schools themselves. Nothing is pleasanter than to visit one of them on "Reception Day," when the clean-faced and intelligent are on exhibition, and the slack and dull ones carefully kept in the background; when with singing, and childish declamation, and dialogues, a house full of visitors is sure to be touched, set to crying in sympathy, and delighted; but the schools, generally in their every-day aspect, are very stupid, sleepy bores. Watching the young, incompetent, mechanical monitors, that are set to do the teaching, one feels as he does when he sees a child at the helm of a vessel when the tide runs strong. In the schools, sitting straight, being quiet, and committing to memory, are the principal virtues. The most sensitive and easily-pleased of audiences are collected there five hours of the day, yet to be pleased there is the child's rare experience. His meanest faculty only is exercised. His studies are generally of the most ungracious sort, and his whole nature is repulsed and disgusted. The child of spirit is very likely to be a truant at heart, at least, and the last day at school too sure to be his happiest. There is no surer way to prevent crime in our City than to improve the schools. Make them pleasant and attractive—put only competent, apt, kind and conscientious teachers over them—and the criminal calendar of the next decade is abbreviated one-half.

The Industrial Schools and Boys' Meetings are doing wonders for the 30,000 of the unregistered children. Generally there are pleasant places to which the lads go up without any compulsion. There is a Boys' Meeting in Brooklyn which numbers between a thousand and twelve hundred regular attendants. Attendance there insures the scholar one permanent friend at least, his teacher. We never hear of any truants from it. If one is absent for a single day, his teacher hunts him out and knows the reason why. He helps him if he is in trouble, sees that he is decently clothed, that his home is as comfortable as a well-directed charity can make it, and he strains a point to keep the scholar in some reputable business. The influence upon the neighborhood of this institution is most marked and beneficial. A dozen such in our City would thin out our horde of rising criminals more effectually than a regiment of children's Policemen. Still we do not doubt that the Board of Police Commissioners might do infinite service to the Metropolis, to humanity, indeed, by detailing some of its most prudent and kind-hearted men to the task of looking up the vagrant children who ought to be in school. The subject is one of intense interest, and worthy the considerative of our wisest men and best women. It involves the whole theory of crime and its cure. It is a question of curing by prevention, and of saving to virtue thousands who, while yet innocent, are already dedicated to crime.

Mr. Toombs Ready for War.

The *Persia*, which sails from this port this morning for Liverpool, carries out intelligence which will deeply affect the public mind of Europe. Mr. Robert Toombs has declared in the Senate that he was "ready for a war with England." He went further. He had been in that belligerent condition "at any time these ten years, and if we got up a war now he (Mr. Toombs, of Georgia) wanted to be counted in."

The British Government can hardly remain unmoved after receiving this news. They know Mr. Toombs too well to regard him with indifference, and must be aware that he is a person not to be trifled with—a man, in short, who means what he says. We shall look for an immediate apology. There will be no more British outrages in the Gulf or elsewhere. Our Government will naturally rejoice that Mr. T. has declared war. It is not unconstitutional for him to do so, or, being a strict constructionist, he would not have done it. His alliance, in a conflict with England, would be invaluable. All we fear is that his declaration in advance will have the untoward effect of causing John Bull prematurely to back out. Mr. Toombs is spoiling for a fight, and so are we. What a pity to disappoint us both!

There are several splendid things which could be effected in a war with England. We could reopen the Slave-trade, for the benefit of the Gulf States. An immense amount of money would necessarily be divided among public men and their friends. A national debt of five hundred millions would be rolled up in an incredibly short space of time, to be eventually paid by the industry of the country—that is to say, of the North. The South despises industry, as only fit for "the mud-sills of society." We do not, however, for a moment suppose Mr. Toombs to be influenced by such considerations, or by any motive less potent than his own warlike disposition. He is "ready for war," and don't care who knows it. Even his antagonist, the British lion, is freely welcome to the intelligence. That toothless old beast will be somewhat astonished when Mr. Toombs gets hold of him. But we greatly apprehend the timorous creature will shrink back, and that we shall see no fight, after all. Mr. Toombs is of few words. Like all really formidable men, his utterances are mild. Providence wisely ordains that such should be the case. For if courage and bold talking were combined, greatness would be oppressive beyond the endurance of the common crowd.

Let us rejoice in Mr. Toombs. If nobody else should be prepared for war, *he* is ready.

Free-Soil in Texas.—The New-Orleans *Bee*, a watchful guardian of Southern interests, scents "danger ahead," in respect to Texas. That danger consists in the probability that no more Slave States can be carved out of the Texan territory.

By the terms of annexation in 1845, it was provided that three new States might be made from the territory embraced in Texas; and that they should be admitted with Slavery, provided their people should desire it. The South, trusting to the location of Texas, has all along assumed that these would necessarily come into the Union with Slavery, and thus contribute essentially to strengthen the Southern force in each House of Congress, but especially in the Senate. The *Bee*, however, informs its readers that,—

"There is serious danger of the utter defeat of Southern hopes and aspirations touching Texas, and that in the very heart of the South, in the region of all others best adapted to the successful cultivation of Southern products, and to the consequent remunerating employment of slave labor, a feeling of settled opposition to Slavery exists which, if not counteracted, will ultimately neutralize the entire benefit conferred by the act of 1850, and to incorporate the largest, finest and most fertile part of Texas into the family of free States."

The cause of this dire impending calamity is found in the fact that the Northern and Western portions of Texas are settled almost entirely by German immigrants, who, though an excellent population, "hardy and patient tillers of the soil, sober, temperate, industrious, peaceful and obedient to law," are yet "invincibly hostile to slave labor."

To rescue the newer portions of Texas from consignment to Freedom, the *Bee* has a project, which it strongly recommends. It is the extension of the New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad into the bowels of this German region, so that the planters, with their money and slaves, may easily find their way thither. The cure is both costly and slow. Before its operation can become effectual the disease may be immovably seated. Eight years ago the late Senator Rusk, than whom Texas never had a more able, honest or devoted public man, expressed in a conversation his belief that the three new States from her domain would come into the Union without Slavery; and time will, we doubt not, prove the correctness of his foresight.

Dismal Inconsistency.—Senator Clay, of Alabama, having succeeded in forcing his favorite measure through the Senate, for the repeal of the Fishing Bounties Act, has since given a singular proof of his opposition to national legislation for sectional interests. On Monday he introduced a bill for the improvement of the Dismal Swamp Canal, a work which is intended for the benefit of a very small portion of the States of Virginia and North Carolina. There is about as much reason for the Government improving the Dismal Swamp Canal, as there would be in making an appropriation for the benefit of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. But the Dismal Swamp does not happen to be in New-England, which makes all the difference with Mr. Clay.

The Ohio Contested Election Case.—Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, has lost his seat in Congress—a vote of the House having awarded it to his opponent in the canvass, Mr. Vallandigham. The contest turned upon the "nigger" question, as all political contests are apt to do now-a-days. At the election Mr. Campbell had about 30 majority over his opponent:—but it is alleged that of those who voted for him over thirty were negroes. The Constitution of Ohio restricts the right of suffrage to "free, white male citizens;"—but the Supreme Court of Ohio, a few years since decided that a *mulatto* was a *white* citizen within the meaning of the Constitution. Mr. Campbell claimed that the negroes who voted for him were mulattoes. How the question of fact was determined we do not understand,—but the decision of the House was against Mr. Campbell. This result probably secures his renomination next Fall, which would otherwise have been somewhat doubtful.

A Curious Lawsuit.—A case has just been decided in the Supreme Court at Albany which grew out of a rather curious state of facts. John Woodworth was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court March 28, 1819, while the Constitution fixed his term of office during good behavior or until the age of 60, and under a law which fixed his salary at $4,500. He attained the age of 60 Nov. 12, 1828,—but was displaced from office Feb. 7, 1823, under the operation of the new Constitution, which abolished the Court; and his salary had been twice reduced by previous laws. He claimed that these reductions of his salary were null and void, under that clause of the Constitution of the United States which forbids any State to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts,—and sought to recover the difference, amounting to $3,871, and interest amounting to $8,966. Suit was first brought at Special Term,—an order being asked for a *mandamus* on the Comptroller to pay the amount claimed. This was denied and an appeal was taken to the General Term.

The Court did not decide the point whether a Legislature has power to reduce salaries under such circumstances, though it leaned to the belief that it has. But it affirmed the order of the Court below, on the ground that no appropriation to pay this claim had ever been made by law.

The Wisconsin Legislature.—One of the members of the Wisconsin Assembly, Mr. C. S. Hawley, feels hurt by the disclosures of the Investigating Committee, and publishes a letter intended to create the impression that he is not among the purchased members. He says:

"As a member of the Legislature of 1856, or of the succeeding terms, I now here solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm, that the statements of Moses M. Strong, as published in the report of the Committee, that I received *from him* bonds to the amount of $5,000 or any other amount, is false. I never received *from him* or *went to his office* or any other place to receive *from him* such bonds. His testimony, so far as relates to myself, is entirely false. While in the Legislature of 1856, as a member of that body, I voted for the bill, giving a portion of the lands granted to the La Crosse Railroad Company, but I did it without any corrupt design or motive. I never contracted to receive and I never did receive any *bribe or consideration whatever for my vote* upon that bill, either of railroad bonds, stock or money. I voted for it without expecting, or having any reason to expect, any remuneration or consideration for my vote, because I thought it proper to do so at the time. I never had any conversation with Byron Kilbourn, or any director, attorney or agent of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, in regard to any *consideration or remuneration* for my vote upon that or any other question before the Legislature."

Mr. Hawley is almost as adroit in evading the point in question as the President of the La Crosse Company himself. He is exceedingly precise and specific in his language, and is very careful *not* to say that he never *received* any bonds as a gratuity from the Company.

Parson Brownlow's Method for Annexing Cuba.—The redoubtable Parson Brownlow, who is at present attending the "General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South," at Nashville, says:

"Another most important report has been adopted by this Conference, which came from the Committee on Missions, and was unanimously recommended by its members.

It is a report proposing to establish a Methodist Mission, 'at as early a day as practicable,' in Central America and New-Granada. This is looking to the organization of a Methodist Conference in Central America, and this suits my views of things likewise. Indeed, I am in favor of organizing Conferences in Cuba and in Mexico, and then of annexing Church and State to these United States."

The Parson's plan is more ingenious, we fear, than practicable; still, if a Methodist Conference can be organized in Cuba and Mexico, we hope it will be done, "at as early a day as practicable," which is the time decided upon to organize the Conference in New-Granada. Until we read this letter of Parson Brownlow's, we had supposed he was a "Hard-shell Baptist."

Corruption in Canada.—It is certainly no consolation to us, under the odium of the legislative corruption so rife among ourselves, to learn that similar rascalities are discovered elsewhere; yet as our Provincial neighbors have a weakness in the line of Pharisaical horror, when they hear of naughtiness in "the States," we may be permitted to mention that even Canada is not wholly free from official sin. The celebrated and the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Canadian Superintendent of Public Instruction, is charged with being a defaulter to the nice little amount of $6,000, and the Toronto *Globe* says: "The revelations of fraud and corruption under the present *régime* appear to be endless, and to involve men hitherto supposed to be far beyond the breath of suspicion. The public departments appear to be sinks of corruptions."

Amusements.

Mendelssohn Union.—This meritorious and excellently conducted association gives its third concert to-night at the new Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute, Astor-place. Mendelssohn's 95th Psalm and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will be performed.

Miss Williams' Concert.—This lady, better known as the Welsh Nightingale, gives her last grand concert to-night at the Mozart Hall, Broadway. Miss Williams, as a singer of characteristic ballads, has had few equals in this country, but owing to bad management and other causes, she has not experienced that kindly patronage which artists of less merit have often enjoyed. On the present occasion she will be assisted by Herr Formes, Signor Gassier, and an amateur of merit. Mr. A. M. Abbott will preside at the piano-forte.

The Catholic Church and the Slave Question.—The Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church, who recently assembled in provincial council in Baltimore, have issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of that denomination. Among other subjects to which it refers is the slavery question, in regard to which the clergy are cautioned to preserve a non-committal attitude. The letter says:

Our clergymen have wisely abstained from all interference with the judgment of the faithful, which should be free on all questions of polity and social order, within the limits of the doctrine and law of Christ. We exhort you, venerable brethren, to pursue this course, so becoming "the ministers of Christ and dispensers of the mysteries of God." Let the dead bury the dead. Leave the worldlings the cares and anxieties of political partisanship, the struggles for ascendency, and the mortifications of disappointed ambition. Do not, in any way, identify the interests of our holy faith with the fortunes of any party.

The Rochester Murderers.—Governor King has ordered a special term of the Monroe County Oyer and Terminer, to be held at Rochester on the 21st of June, for the trial of Mrs. Sarah Littles, for the murder of her husband. Friday, the 18th, three days previously, is the time fixed for the execution of her brother Isa.

City Items.

A bundle of documents inscribed "CHARLES JUDSON—Private Papers," has been found by the Joint Committee on Accounts in a safe in the Comptroller's office, deposited there, it is said, in the beginning of the Street Commissioner's controversy. The papers are warrants drawn by various Comptrollers on the City Treasury, in behalf of persons receiving damages for street openings, payable at the bank where the Comptroller's accounts were kept, and also the checks of different Street Commissioners on banks where they kept their accounts, they having received the same from the Treasury, and deposited them with the banks. The dates of these documents extend over a period of 20 years. The warrants number 740, and amount to $70,786 11; and there are 183 checks, amounting to $5,148 36; the total sum being $75,934 47.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE, yesterday, JOHN SMITH, arrested in the morning by Officer BLACKWELL for burglariously entering a house corner of South and Roosevelt streets, was discharged, no one appearing against him. THOS. STANTON, THOS. DRURY and THOS. MCDONALD, arrested for violation of City ordinances, were fined $2 each.

A series of forty finely executed cuts of THORWALDSEN'S principal bas reliefs, have been presented to the School of Design for Women, by Mr. WM. M. NEILL, an English gentleman of this City.

The Special Committee of the Board of Councilmen on Washington Market, which should have organized yesterday, transacted no business, in consequence of the absence of the Chairman.

The Directors of the Dutch Reformed Church Sabbath Schools, have postponed their Anniversary celebration, on account of the weather.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS met yesterday afternoon at the Mayor's office, and agreed to meet every Tuesday at 4 P. M., hereafter.

THE "PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE" ON OUTRAGES.—This body met at Mozart Hall last evening, DANIEL WITTER, Esq., in the Chair. On motion of STEPHEN B. DILLAYE, Esq., the Committee proceeded to the election of permanent officers, when the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen: THOMAS STEPHENS, of the Sixth Ward, Chairman; T. W. MACMAHON, of the Fifteenth Ward, and A. S. SULLIVAN, of the Eighteenth Ward, Secretaries; JAMES CONNOLLY, of the Twentieth Ward, Treasurer, and PETER LARKEY, of the Third Ward, Sergeant-at-Arms.

T. W. MCMAHON, Esq., then offered resolutions, which were adopted unanimously and by acclamation. Among them was the following:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic Republican General Committee, representing the free and fearless will of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, regard with deep and heart-felt indignation the insolent, insulting and outrageous course of that portion of the British Navy now cruising in the Gulf of Mexico; which, in violation of the accepted laws of nations, of the enlightened opinion of civilization, of the inalienable rights of humanity to an unrestricted freedom of the ocean—and, more than all, of the *American idea* of the INEFFABLE INDEPENDENCE and sacredness of our National Flag—arrogantly, but with characteristic impudence and stupidity, and clafming to have authority from the self-asserted "right" of *visit* and *search*, recently invaded the sanctity of American merchant vessels, by boarding them belligerently and *vi et armis*, and at the same time assuming the dictatorial, odious and intolerable right to a police of the high seas.

The others were equally loud and valiant.

On motion of JOHN KENNEDY, of the Twentieth Ward, it was resolved to denominate this body hereafter "THE PEOPLES' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE."

QUAKERS' YEARLY MEETING.—The Yearly Meeting of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends was concluded yesterday in the meeting-house in Twenty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue.

The session commenced at a pretty early hour in the morning, and adjourned soon after noon. It was largely attended, and though worldly people were not wanting, yet, of course, the broad-brimmed hats and shad-bellied coats, the drab gowns and deep bonnets were largely in the ascendant. The proceedings, though highly gratifying to the Friends, were not of much public interest. There is a sober earnestness about all these assemblages, which, even when the spirit failed to manifest itself, disarms all levity and inspires true respect. The speakers yesterday were SARAH HUNT, of Philadelphia; WILLIAM DORSAY, a preacher, and a very clever man; RICHARD CROMWELL, of New-York, and JAMES THORNE, an intelligent farmer, who resides somewhere up the Hudson.

The general tone of the addresses presented no great variety. All dwelt more or less on the necessity and the sufficiency of the inner light, in directing our actions and promoting our salvation. Objective instrumentalities were only regarded as subsidiary to this, and reckoned of no value *per se*. The most radical discourse was that of Mr. THORNE, who held that, under the influence of the Father's love, and by the overshadowing of the Holy Spirit, Christ was born in every man who truly sought him, so that it might be said that every true Christian soul was the mother of the Saviour. The Gospel, he declared, had been proclaimed from the time that man was first created, and this was symbolized in the Revelation of John, when he saw the angels flying through the Heavens, announcing the everlasting Gospel to all nations. This, too, furnished proof that the doctrine of Christ within was true of all men, for, whatever the state or condition of the race, that indwelling of Christ in the soul was in the sight of God sufficient, if its promptings were sincerely obeyed, for man's eternal salvation.

THE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.—The Episcopal Clergy of the City, and persons interested in the welfare of the Deaf and Dumb, have set on foot measures for establishing St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes upon a firmer basis. A meeting was called a few days since, at which Bishop POTTER presided, to take this subject into consideration. The Rector of the Church, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, expressed his conviction that after the erection of the new church edifice, the Parish would become self-supporting. Until that time, however, individual subscriptions would be necessary to insure his own support, and his undivided attention to his clerical duties. Mr. GALLAUDET still holds his position as a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Institution in this City, and in the present condition of his parish, is compelled to divide his time between the Church and his class. A general statement, setting forth these facts, and giving an account of the origin and progress of the new Church, was read by him at this meeting. Resolutions approving of the general object and the special proposal were offered, warmly supported by Dr. PEET and Bishop POTTER, and adopted. The land for the site of the new Church is already secured, and it is hoped that a sufficient degree of interest will be manifested among the benevolent, to insure a greater degree of efficiency to the only Church enterprize which can be made useful to the many adult deaf mutes who are now permanent residents in the City.

NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This Asylum enjoyed on Tuesday its fifty-second anniversary, at Bloomingdale. The Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER read the report. MRS. JOANNA BETHUNE, for fifty years associated with this Christian institution, had been compelled by age to withdraw from its management. Miss P. W. THURSTON, twelve years a Trustee, had died during the year. None of the children had died. The physician had not entered the building since December. The Superintendent's Report showed the

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in the Asylum April 1, 1857.	105	57	162
Admitted during the year	18	14	32
Total	123	71	194
Disch'd by indenture or otherwise	10	7	17
Sent to the Juvenile Asylum	2	0	5
Total	12	7	17
Number in the Asylum April 1, 1858.	111	64	175

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts to have been $22,619 37
Expenditures 22,529 13
Balance on March 31, 1858 ..... $90 24

Mr. CUYLER followed with a pleasant, pertinent speech, and then the little folks took up the programme, performing all it promised handsomely.

THE COLLECTOR'S SALE.—A sale of imported goods of every description, in odd lots, took place yesterday at the Public Stores, Atlantic Dock, under the order of the Collector of the Port. They were mostly forfeited for non-payment of duties. There were several things which made this sale remarkable. Had it been a sale of any other than Government property, the prevalence of one of the most violent storms of the season would have been considered a good reason for postponing it, in order to give buyers an opportunity to be present. It was held at a remote corner of the Atlantic Basin, which could only be reached by persons well acquainted with the route, the whole party having to be ferried across the opening in a small boat, which could hold only a half dozen persons at most. The buyers, consequently were very few, and appeared to be well acquainted with each other, and to be well pleased with their bargains. There must have been also a very large number of catalogues *printed* for circulation, as there was a small cart-load observed piled up in the room. It is needless to say that some made excellent bargains. SAMUEL OSGOOD & Co. were the auctioneers.

SHIPPING IN BOSTON.—There were in the port of Boston, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, 32 ships, 58 barks, 51 brigs, and 53 schooners—total, 189. The number of vessels now on the way to California from the United States is 74; from Europe for California, 37; bound to Australia from the United States, 91.

A Member of the Board of Education Indicted for Felonious Assault and Robbery.

RICHARD BARRY, member of the present Board of Education, has been indicted by the Grand Jury to answer a charge of committing a violent assault upon PHILIP WOLFE, who keeps a house of prostitution in Howard-street, and also of having assisted in picking the pockets of Mr. WOLFE of some one hundred dollars while WOLFE lay unconscious on the floor from the effects of the terrible beating he had received. The alleged assault and robbery took place about two weeks ago. BARRY, while spending his evening in WOLFE'S place, discovered, to his great amazement that all the money he had about him—fortunately only some $20—had been stolen by one of the inmates of the establishment. He made known his loss to WOLFE, and demanded immediate indemnity, but WOLFE refused to pay any attention to his demands. This—according to Mr. WOLFE'S story—greatly enraged BARRY, who forthwith left the premises, vowing vengeance.

About half an hour afterwards, BARRY returned to the place, accompanied by several noted "Dead Rabbits" of the Sixth Ward. Mr. BARRY—so it is set forth in the affidavit of Mr. WOLFE—at once seized a decanter and struck him over the head, knocking him to the floor. While lying there, BARRY continued beating him, and he believes would have taken his life, had not other parties interfered to prevent the the accomplishment of his purpose. The beating rendered him for a time unconscious, and when he did come to his senses, he found that he had not only been most seriously wounded, but that about $100 in bank bills had been stolen from his pocket, and from twelve to fifteen dollars were taken from his money-drawer.

The Police of the Ward, hearing of the affair, hurried to the place. BARRY and two of his abettors, JOHN THOMPSON and PATRICK BRUSH, were taken in custody and locked up for the night in the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. Dr. JAMES P. CAMPBELL, who was called to attend upon Mr. WOLFE, says that the floor where he was beaten was covered with blood which had flowed from the wounds of Mr. WOLFE; that WOLFE presented a horrifying spectacle, the features being so battered that it was almost impossible to recognize him. The Doctor pronounced WOLFE to be in a very critical state, and it was some time before he was sufficiently recovered to be able to appear before a Police magistrate to prefer a complaint in the case. The complaint was made before Justice SUTHERLAND, at the Essex Market Police Court; and following the examination, BARRY and his associate prisoners gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, before whom the complaint and accompanying affidavits were sent.

The Grand Jury, upon finding a bill of indictment against the accused parties, required bail in the sum of $2,500 from each for their appearance to answer at the Court of General Sessions. Mr. WM GILMARTIN, of No. 24 City Hall-place, and MICHAEL HARRISON, of No. 122 First-avenue, became surety for Mr. BARRY; and PATRICK O'NEILL, of No. 48 Roosevelt-street, and Mr. BARRY were surety for Mr. BRUSH. The third prisoner, THOMPSON, not being so fortunate in his list of friends, occupies a cell in the Tombs in default of bail. The trial will be among the earliest brought on at the opening of the June term.

Mr. BARRY was elected, last Fall, to his seat in the Board of Education, and was elected for three years. He has been elected several terms as School Trustee, but, otherwise, has never held any public office. He keeps a liquor-store at No. 458 Pearl-street. He denies that he assaulted WOLFE, or that he took from him any of his money.

Teachers' Association.

A regular meeting of the City Teachers' Association was held yesterday at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Hall of the Board of Education. W. W. SMITH, Esq., President, in the chair.

The minutes were read by the Secretary, and the Essayist not being present, the President requested Mr. H. L. STUART to give a *résumé* of the positions of his address delivered at the April meeting, in order to introduce the subject for discussion. Mr. STUART proceeded, making the following points:

Our City School system, as it is, lacks nearly every requisite of organization, from the classification of pupils in the Primary Schools, through all the various gradations, up to the Free Academy. It has no systematic and organized official management, based upon principles of action. As a class, the school officers who have control of our City Schools, are among the least intelligent and reliable persons in office.

The course of study is unwieldy, inconsistent, and is not sufficiently practical in its application to meet the requirements and needs of the great majority of the pupils, and is essentially defective in its aims and scope of instruction.

It is glaringly defective in its requirements for the appointment of teachers; and its present Normal schools are almost worthless as a means of improvement, in this direction.

By the course now pursued to furnish the schools with teachers, a host of incompetent and selfish youth are placed in positions of responsibility, without the first requisite of fitness, lacking conscience, integrity, sympathy, practical wisdom and sense of duty, and this, too, gentlemen, said he, very often, in the face of your direct protest.

Want of union and professional sympathy is one of the great drawbacks to the efficiency of our City School system. Were teachers always selected with reference to their real qualifications and fitness, professional union and sympathy would be the rule rather than the exception, as at present. Teachers should assemble, and as often as once a month listen to the ablest minds on some one of the many important topics affecting their profession, so as to be familiar with the foremost ideas of the time. Teachers should always be students, but should never become teachers until they have mastered their text-books, and have possessed themselves of the ability to impart instruction without more than an incidental reference to them. Our present system is defective in its results on the mental, moral and physical constitution of the pupils. It is defective in the character of its text books, and in the mode of procuring them.

There are no reliable means by which a thorough scientific analysis may be had of the various text-books presented from time time, and many of which are adopted for use in the schools. This is a fundamental defect, and underlies the whole system of instruction, making it often a mere heavy hum-drum memorization of multitudes of unimportant facts, with but very limited culture of the reasoning faculties.

A system for the education of the people should commence with a thorough knowledge of the human mind, commencing with its earliest recognition, in contradistinction to matter; and text-books, courses of study and instruction should all be based upon such knowledge. What text-book-maker or teacher pretends to any such knowledge now? Text-books and teachers, sometimes, he feared, were only made to sell, and often those who buy were miserably sold. There is no provision made for a systematic observation and culture of a sufficient number of young women suitable to become teachers. This is one of the greatest needs to give efficiency and power to the system.

There has been no attempt to define the extent and scope of its duty to the people of our City, not even to an approximate numbering of the children of the City. Its day-schools give but indifferent results in attendance and advancement, compared with the pains and money expended. The Evening Schools, which ought to be one of the most useful and efficient elements for the education of the large class of youth who are obliged to early leave school for work, have proved themselves nearly useless for any good result, under the influence of ignorant, selfish and incompetent official management. The ablest teachers only should be appointed to these schools. The course of instruction should be adapted to the future occupation of the pupil, and principles should be applied to practice much more extensively than is at present done. Every school should have a Health Department, conducted upon scientific principles, with careful observations and notations. Observations have been made, which show that more than half of the pupils of the Primary Schools begin to be affected with curvature of the spine. The Gymnasia, Mechanics, the principles of domestic economy, Morals, Manners, and Discipline, should form a part of the education of every girl passing through the graduating class of the Grammar Schools. Educate the girls, and in a single generation men will necessarily become enlightened. It is only the ignorant that are drudges, the ignorant only can be oppressed. Until recently, educational institutions were specially designed to strengthen the hands of the few—the governing classes, who might thus be enabled to trample in kingly pride over the necks of the benighted and toiling millions. If we are a free people, as we claim to be, let us have an educational system commencing with the growth of man, and which shall be adapted to strengthen and direct him to freedom and happiness. Our system of instruction now is composed of fragmentary elements, having no fixed point of departure, no settled aim, leads to no specific result. The carefully educated young woman, after leaving school and entering upon the duties of her own household, is often compelled from very helplessness, to employ from one to half-a-dozen ignorant women to aid in taking care of herself, thus at once throwing the direction of domestic management, cooking, &c., upon which depends so much of individual health and happiness, into hands quite likely to commit many errors of judgment, to say nothing of their neatness and order. This whole subject should be discussed at length by the teachers, aided by all who feel interested in developing a wise, well-directed, educational system, adapted to the nature, wants, habits, and occupations of the great body of the American youth and people.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of the Metropolitan Academy and Gymnasium, spoke in support of the introduction of physical training into our public schools, stating many interesting facts illustrative of the subject. He sustained the views of Mr. STUART in the main, and was requested to deliver an essay on physical culture at the next meeting of the Association, which he promised to do.

Mr. FOURNEY made some remarks in reply to the position taken, and was followed by Mr. Superintendent RANDALL, who divided the subjects into two parts—the internal and external defects, speaking chiefly of the former, leaving the latter as rather dangerous ground for teachers, as it would bring them in contact with school officers and their management.

Messrs. CRITTENDEN, REUBEN, PERKINS, HASKINDS and MATHER participated in the discussion, which is to be continued for several months, until the whole matter is taken in hand in detail. The attendance was large, notwithstanding the storm, and the discussion was spirited and well maintained.

The next meeting will be held on the last Wednesday of June, at 4 P. M.

Attorney-General Tremaine, of this State, is recovering from his recent severe illness.

The Dead Body Found at Fishkill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your paper of yesterday, an article in relation to the body of JOHNSON CHAFFEE, which was found floating in the river last Thursday morning, near Break Neck. I wish to correct that statement by giving you an account of the affair since it came to my notice.

On Thursday morning of last week, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the river, near Break Neck, by Mr. MILES MOSHER, who was fishing at that place, and towed in to the brick-yard of THOMAS ALDRIDGE. I was notified and summoned a jury, and proceeded to the place and held an Inquest. Upon his person was found several valuables, articles of jewelry, a silver watch and gold chain. All the money the deceased had about him was two half dollar pieces and a five cent piece. In his pockets were found letters, bills, memoranda-books, passage tickets, &c., which satisfied the Jury that his name was JOHNSON CHAFFEE. He had a severe bruise in his face, evidently the marks of foul play, and the Jury rendered their verdict accordingly. His remains are yet in the Methodist burying-ground of this place. Officer BERVOORT came here on Saturday night, accompanied by an undertaker, with the intention of removing the body to the City; but as it was impossible, on account of its decomposed situation, they left without it. The watch, chain, and other articles of jewelry, were delivered to Officer BERVOORT, who left for the City late Saturday night.

Such are the facts of the case, and by publishing them you will confer a favor upon me, as well as the Jury. Respectfully Yours,

WM. H. TEE BUSH.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., May 26, 1858.

THE RUNNER SYSTEM ABOLISHED IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—There was a large meeting of firemen at Firemen's Hall a few evenings since, which was presided over by the Chief Engineer, and at which the "runner system" was discussed. Mr. HOWARD spoke highly of the action of the Board of Fire Engineers—that of voting unanimously to put down the "runner system." He recommended strongly to the Foremen of the various companies to keep all runners from their apparatus and houses. A series of resolutions was adopted in accordance with the action of the Board of Engineers, and the meeting adjourned.

RUN OVER BY AN OMNIBUS.—JAMES DICKINSON, a boy seven years of age, was run over Tuesday afternoon, at the corner of Barrow and Greenwich streets, by one of the Greenwich and Spring street line of stages, and his right leg was horribly crushed. The little sufferer was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 637 Greenwich-street, and it is feared that amputation will be necessary. The driver was not arrested.

The liquor dealers of Boston have organized a new protective association.

☞ **The Daily Times' People Don't Know Where they Stand!**—In describing their beautiful new building, yesterday, they say: "It has three fronts—one on Park-row of 100 feet—the main front on Spruce-st., *or more properly upon the nameless open ground opposite the City Hall of Records*," &c. Now, if the editor had read his own paper he would have known that this "nameless open ground," upon which the Times Building fronts is NOT Spruce-st., but "PRINTING HOUSE-SQUARE,"—so publicly named and announced, on May 3, by BAKER & GODWIN in their advertisements in the TIMES, the *Tribune* and other daily papers.

The peculiar propriety of this appellation to the "nameless ground" referred to was so apparent, that all who noticed it were struck with this "decided hit," and already the name is better known than many others of many years standing.

The proprietors of the Metropolitan Steam Printing Establishment think they are doing their neighbors a positive favor in thus informing them of their true location, and trust in future they will be proud to hail from "PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE;" which, being the place of publication of the TIMES and the *Tribune*, with the Tract House Printing Establishment, and last, but not least, of BAKER & GODWIN'S PRINTING AND ENGRAVING ROOMS, is certainly the Greatest Printing Head-Quarters in this or any other country.

BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Engravers, &c.,
Printing House Square, opposite City Hall.

☞ **The Peculiar Merits of the**
CRITTENDEN HAT
Consist in its complete adaptation to the requirements of a
SUMMER HAT,
As shown in the harmony of its ample proportion, with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, and the favor with which it is received by the Trade.

☞ **Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing Machines.**
From the American Agriculturist.
For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's Machine is the best, and we accordingly purchased it.
From the Tribune.
To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen.
From the Independent.
Grover & Baker's is all that it claims to be.
Office No. 495 Broadway.

☞ **Removal.**
The undersigned, having removed to the eligible locality No. 586 Broadway, south-east corner of Prince-st., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, intend devoting special attention to ordered work, and to that end will be continually receiving the latest styles of fabrics, which will be made up to measure through the aid of our efficient corps of cutters, at moderate charges; while our stock of the finer qualities of ready-made garments will be such as will enable us to maintain the supremacy heretofore awarded our work in that line.
W. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.

☞ **Stearns & Marvin's,**
WILDER PATENT,
Salamander Safes.
Secured by the "La Belle."
POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS,
239 of which have been tested in accidental fires.
Also a few SECOND-HAND SAFES for sale cheap at
No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

☞ **To Friends.**
J. DERBY & COMPANY,
IMPORTING TAILORS,
No. 57 Walker-st.,
Have in store Olive Cloth, extra quality, over and under shade, manufactured expressly to order for members of the Society of Friends, which will be cut in any length desired, at very low prices. Also, English Alpacca Umbrellas. No. 57 Walker-st., New-York.

☞ **Saratoga, Newport and Ladies.**—CANTRELL'S stock of Boots and Shoes is extensive enough to supply the wants of all who call upon him; but he has taken especial pains in getting articles adapted for the Summer season, and for country wear, so that those who are about making their arrangements to leave town must not neglect to call upon him to procure their supplies of Shoes, Gaiters, Boots, &c. His establishment is at No. 813 Broadway.

☞ **Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s**
New Patent Sewing Machine.
COMPLETE, 25 DOLLARS.
Superior to the highest price machines for
ONE QUARTER THE COST.
Agents wanted; full instructions furnished.
Give them a call, No. 447 Broadway.

☞ **Lace and Muslin Curtains,**
FROM AUCTION
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
KELTY & FERGUSON'S,
No. 291 Broadway.

☞ **Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.**
New and beautiful styles,
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Gentlemen's Summer Hats.**
Our styles for the season will be issued on
FRIDAY, MAY 28.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters
No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye.**—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **That Model Shirt,** the "Nonpareil," lately invented by McLAUGHLIN, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts., is destined to be what it merits—the universal favorite with all who prize a perfect-fitting shirt. Made to order at $30 per dozen.

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines** received the highest premiums in 1857, at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Catarrh.**—Dr. GODDALE'S Office, for the treatment and cure of Catarrh, is at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York, two doors from Broadway. His extensive success with this formidable disease is fully established.

MARRIED.

BLUXOME—FORTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 26 at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Mr. JOHN D. BLUXOME, of this City, to Miss LOUISA PORTER, youngest daughter of Capt. Geo. S. Porter, of San Francisco, Cal.

THEBAUD—D'HERVILLY.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 25, by the Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Dr. J. S. THEBAUD to CAROLINE LAURE, eldest daughter of F. D'hervilly.

BARTLETT—ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 24, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, by the Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Mr. B. P. BARTLETT, of St. Paul, Min., to Miss E. C. ADAMS, of Brooklyn, eldest daughter of Alexander and Henrietta Adams.

SMITH—WEEDEN.—On Wednesday, May 26, by the Rev. D. S. Parmelee, Mr. JOHN T. SMITH, of this City, to Miss MARGARET L. WEEDEN, daughter of James Weeden, Esq., of Newtown, L. I.

MORTIMER—QUINTARD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, May 24, by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, Mr. GEORGE MORTIMER, of New-York City, to ANN E. QUINTARD, daughter of Mr. Wm. Quintard, of Greenwich, Conn.

DIED.

BULKLEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 26, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, CHARLES H. BULKLEY, aged 35 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother Henry L. Bulkley, and his brothers-in-law, Milton Roof and Daniel H. Smith, and the members of the Dutch Reformed Church, 21st-st., Rev. A. R. Van Nest, pastor, respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., Saturday May 29 from his late residence, No. 222 West 31st-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hill's Cemetery.

BULKLEY.—At Moelmyne, India, on Tuesday, the 29th of December last, LEWIS H., only son of the above, aged 12 years.

MOUNTJOY.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 26, after a long and severe illness, Mr. JOHN MOUNTJOY, aged 26 years, 5 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers William and George, the members of the Columbian Engine Co., No. 14, and the members of the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, George, in East 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

STEINERT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 26, CLAUDINE RUTH, only child of Jacob, J., and Anna E. Steinert aged 7 months and 26 days.

Funeral to-morrow, at 10 A. M., from her grandfather's, Mr. William Moore, corner of 52d-st. and Broadway.

This lovely babe, so young and fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just gone to show how small a flower
In Paradise could bloom.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DICKSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 25, of consumption, MARY, daughter of John T. Dickson, aged 17 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 97 Charles-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M.

CLARENDON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 25, of consumption, REBECCA ANN CLARENDON, aged 8 years, 9 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, May 27, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, on 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts., Gowanus.

HARRIS.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 25, LUTHER HARRIS, aged 78 years.

LILLIENDAHL.—At Bethlehem Penn., on Tuesday, May 26, very suddenly, at the residence of his sister, CHRISTIAN D. F. W. LILLIENDAHL.

The remains are now being brought on for interment. Due notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

TAFT.—At Hartford, Vt., on Friday, May 21, at the residence of his mother, HORACE B. TAFT, aged 41 years.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HILLYER.—In Sheffield, Mass., on Sunday, May 23, in the 75th year of her age, HANNAH, wife of John Hillyer, and daughter of the late Gen. John Ashley.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Brooklyn, on the 24th inst., Captain HENRY RUSSELL, aged 72 years. Captain Russell was one of the oldest and most respected ship-masters in the United States—born in Boston, Mass.; son of the late Major Benjamin Russell, Editor and Proprietor for many years of that well-known paper, the *Columbian Sentinel*.

Captain Russell the subject of this notice, inherited much of his father's talents, with a well-ballanced mind, and of great moral and physical courage, added to which he possessed a great share of sterling honesty, with persevering industry, and in all the relations of life he was kind, courteous, and ever gentlemanly, with a heart always open to acts of benevolence; as husband and father ever kind and affectionate; as a friend sincere and true; as an officer of the Marine Society, of which he for twenty-five years was an honorable member, and for the last fifteen years held the office of its Secretary.

His talents and accomplishments as Secretary were unsurpassed, and always reflected honor upon himself and the Society. He has so long been an ornament his memory will ever be cherished with kind remembrance for his many manly virtues and great efficiency as Secretary of the Marine Society.

The widows of deceased members have lost a kind and sympathising friend in Capt. Henry Russell; he was always zealous in behalf of their applications for relief of their claims.

Whereas, It has pleased Providence to take by death from our number our late worthy and much esteemed member and friend, Capt. Henry Russell, late Secretary of the Marine Society, which office he has filled for fifteen years with honor and fidelity to himself and to the advancement and perfect satisfaction of the Society, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our late worthy member and Secretary, Capt. Henry Russell, this Society has sustained an irreparable loss, and one that cannot well be supplied.

Resolved, As members of the Standing Committee, of which our departed friend was for many years a respected member, and much esteemed for his manly virtues, we mourn his loss, and shall ever feel and lament the void caused by this dispensation of Providence.

Resolved, That the condolence and kind sympathy of the Standing Committee be presented to the bereaved widow and daughter, for this severe and afflicting dispensation of Providence, and pray God to give them strength to bear up under this their great calamity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved widow and daughter, and the above resolutions be signed by the President and First Vice President of the Society, and published in one or more of the daily papers. (Signed,)

CHAS H. MARSHALL, President.
JOHN M. TERRIER, First Vice-President.

ANOTHER EDITION
ANOTHER EDITION
ANOTHER EDITION
ANOTHER EDITION
ANOTHER EDITION

OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!
OUT THIS MORNING!

OWING TO THE GREAT RUSH
OWING TO THE GREAT RUSH
OWING TO THE GREAT RUSH
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DR. J. H ROBINSON'S NEW STORY
DR. J. H ROBINSON'S NEW STORY
DR. J. H ROBINSON'S NEW STORY
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S NEW STORY
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S NEW STORY
OF LIFE AMONG THE TRAPPERS.
OF LIFE AMONG THE TRAPPERS.
OF LIFE AMONG THE TRAPPERS.
OF LIFE AMONG THE TRAPPERS.
OF LIFE AMONG THE TRAPPERS.
We could not supply the demand yesterday.
We could not supply the demand yesterday.
We could not supply the demand yesterday.
We could not supply the demand yesterday.
We could not supply the demand yesterday.

A SECOND EDITION IS NOW READY.
A SECOND EDITION IS NOW READY.
A SECOND EDITION IS NOW READY.
A SECOND EDITION IS NOW READY.
A SECOND EDITION IS NOW READY.
AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.
AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.
AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.
AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.
AND FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

EVERYBODY WILL READ
EVERYBODY WILL READ
EVERYBODY WILL READ
EVERYBODY WILL READ
EVERYBODY WILL READ
NICK WHIFFLES;
NICK WHIFFLES;
NICK WHIFFLES;
NICK WHIFFLES;
NICK WHIFFLES;
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THE TRAPPER GUIDE!
THE TRAPPER GUIDE!
THE TRAPPER GUIDE!
THE TRAPPER GUIDE!
THE TRAPPER GUIDE!
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
DR. J. H. ROBINSON'S
LAST AND BEST STORY!
LAST AND BEST STORY!
LAST AND BEST STORY!
LAST AND BEST STORY!
LAST AND BEST STORY!

LA FLEUR DE LIS,
A NEW AMERICAN MONTHLY IN THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE,
WILL BE PUBLISHED JUNE 4, 1858,
IN ELEGANT STYLE,
FOR CLERKS, STUDENTS AND GENERAL READERS,
WITH WIT, WISDOM FUN AND FROLIC.
LA FLEUR DE LIS
WILL BE EDITED WITH ABILITY, AND WILL BE FREE FROM EVERYTHING IMMORAL.
TERMS—13 cents per number; $1 50 per year, in advance; 3 copies, $4; 5 copies, $6; 10 copies, $10.
Teachers will please act as agents. Liberal terms made to the trade. Country papers copying this will please exchange. H. H. LLOYD & CO., Publishers.
No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

100,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD!
OF
GEORGE ALBANY'S
GREAT KENTUCKY BORDER TALE
IN THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
GREAT IS GEORGE ALBANY!

NED BUNTLINE
AND
GEORGE ALBANY,
The two greatest living American romancers, write only for the
NEW-YORK MERCURY.

EAGAR'S OLD MALT WHISKY.
May be found at
THOMPSON'S SALOON ..... No. 25 Pine-st.
SWEENEY'S HOTEL ..... No. 66 Chatham st.
VAN NAME'S SALOON ..... No. 216 Broadway
NEW-YORK RESTAURANT ..... No. 47 Cedar-st

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.
One 38c. bottle of Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Bitters, if used this Spring, may save much sickness and perhaps life. If you only could realise the importance of a bottle of purifying medicine in the Spring, nearly all the complaints would be speedily cured, for only 38c. for a large bottle. Sold by druggists everywhere.

FIRST CALL.
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.
MARCH, 1858.
We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of
CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON & SON,
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.
PELTONS,
PHILADELPHIA.
OIL-CLOTHS
Of all the principal manufactories.
CANTON MATTINGS,
WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS
Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings.
WM. B. JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.,
near Broadway.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS ENGLISH CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
Selling at Extraordinarily Low Prices,
FOR CASH.
Imperial Velvets, $1 12, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50 per yard.
BIGELOW'S BRUSSELS.
Small Figures for Libraries, Reception Rooms, &c.
THREE-PLY CARPETS:
New and Beautiful Styles, 88c., $1 and $1 12 per yard.
INGRAINS,
All Wool, 38c., 45c., 50c., 60c. and 75c. per yard, newest styles.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
Carpets, superior quality, 75c., 80c., 90c. and $1 per yard
AT ANDERSON'S
Great Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery.

A VERBATIM REPORT
OF
A SERMON
BY THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
As delivered on
SUNDAY EVENING,
May 23,
In the

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
Signori BRIGNOLI, GASSIER and AMODIO,
Have the honor to announce that they have engaged the Academy of Music for a short season of Italian Opera, being the

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
Of Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA in America.

In presenting themselves to the public without the medium of a Director, they are obliged to rely entirely on their own merits—more or less favorably appreciated—and on that encouragement which the discriminating public has always accorded to artistic excellence.

MAX MARETZEK
Will have the direction of the Orchestra. Other artists of merit will be added to the company; and, with a determination to deserve the favor of the friends of the Opera, they solicit their generous support.

The season will commence on

MONDAY, May 31,
With Donizetta's favorite Opera, in four acts,
LA FAVORITA

Seats may be secured at the Academy and at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, on and after Saturday.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats.....$1 50
Second Circle.....50
Amphitheatre.....25

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
universally conceded to be the most popular company that ever visited America.

THURSDAY—A new grand historical ballet, in three acts and seven tableaux, called
THERESA, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA,
with new scenery, dresses, and appointments.
Mlle LOUISE LAMOUREUX.
Mlle ANNETTA GALETTI.
(her first appearance in America;)
Signor DOMENICO RONZANI.

M. Collet, the Pratesi Family, the Cecchettis, and other favorite artistes.

AND FIFTY LADIES of the CORPS DE BALLET.

Theresa.....Mlle Louise Lamoureux
Darwin, her rejected lover.....Signor D. Ronzani
Fontaine, a pastor.....Signor Gaspare Pratesi
Basile, Countess of Morville.....Mlle Collet
Adolph, her son.....Signor Giovanni Pratesi
Lavigne, a farmer.....Signor Cesare Cecchetti
Bridget, his wife.....Signora Serafina Cecchetti

And an original comic ballet called THE VILLAGE APOTHECARY, in which Lamoreux and Galetti, Domenico Ronzani, the Pratesi and Cecchetti families, and the entire troupe will appear. For particulars see small bills.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

MADAME LOLA MONTEZ,
COUNTESS OF LANDSFELT,
LECTURER AND COMEDIENNE,
Last engagement of this distinguished and gifted woman prior to her departure for
EUROPE,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS,
May 26 and 27,
Mme. LOLA MONTEZ will give her celebrated and amusing Lecture on the
COMIC ASPECTS OF LOVE.
After which she will appear as
MRS. CHILLINGTON,
In the elegant comedietta, by C. Dance, Esq., of
A MORNING CALL.
Supported by A. W. FENNO, as Sir Edward Ardent.
Mme. LOLA MONTEZ will lecture on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Positively her last appearance.
Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Private Boxes $5 and $6.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Positively last week but three of the
Farewell engagement of the Peerless Brothers,
GABRIEL, PAT DUNN AND JEROME,
And their talented double Company.
"We ne'er shall look upon their like again."
Gabriel Ravel in his great character of Roquinet.
The beautiful ballet of
FLEUR DE MARIE.
Mme Marzetti and the Ballet Company.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA.
M. DECHALUMEAU.

M. Dechalumeau.....Jerome Ravel
Roquinet.....Gabriel Ravel
(His great original character)

Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock—Grand Juvenile Entertainment.
Saturday Evening, at 8 o'clock—Farewell Benefit of YOUNG AMERICA.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS'
PHILADELPHIA COMPANY OF ARTISTS
will appear.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 27,
In Tom Taylor and Chas. Reade's brilliant five-act comedy of
THE KING'S RIVAL.

Duke of Richmond.....Mr. F. B. Conway
King Charles II.....Mr. Boniface
Lord Backhurst.....Mr. Shewell
Major Wildman.....Mr. Young
Mr Samuel Pepys.....Mr. Chapman
John Pepys.....Mr. Wemple

With the farce of
MY YOUNG WIFE AND OLD UMBRELLA.

Gregory Grizzle.....Mr. W Davidge
Peter Prog.....Mr. Worrel.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, 1858, will be performed the capital Comedietta of
LADIES, BEWARE.
After which will be produced a strictly business transaction, in four acts and several deeds, entitled
DESERET DESERTED;
OR,
THE LAST DAYS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The great piece of
THE LAST DAYS OF BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Every night, with its magnificent Scenery, Song and Ballet, in which the
WALLACK STAR COMPANY,
including Messrs. Lester, Blake, Davenport, Sloan, T. B. Johnston, Miss Gannon and Mrs. Allen appear in Opera and Ballet for the first time; as also several leading danseuses of the RONZANI TROUPE, and fifty ladies of the ballet. The Tableaux are the most splendid ever seen upon the stage.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 27,
Will be acted the new drama of
THE VENETIAN.
The performance will commence with, first time here,
THE VAGABOND,
To conclude with the farce of
SWILL MILK.
Admittance 25 cents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
H. WOOD, Proprietor. | S. BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED,
THE LARGEST BAND IN THE WORLD
Perform EVERY EVENING.
In the combination of Ethiopian comic talent will be found the names of
BOWER, FOX, BUDWORTH, HOLLAND & C. WHITE,
with the finest quartette and entire company.
Second week of Frank Brower as HAPPY UNCLE TOM.
To conclude with
LOVE LAUGHS AT COBBLERS.
For particulars, see bills of the day.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
ANOTHER NEW BILL.
LOTTERY QUESTION.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY.
BURLESQUE VIOLIN SOLO.
DARKIES' DREAM.
ALL THE FAVORITES.
MATT PEEL IN STAR ACTS.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA JONES, Agent.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries, 10th-st., Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SECOND WEEK AND boundless success of the superlatively beautiful, dramatisation of Sylvanus Cobb's latest *Ledger* story, ROSALIND HUBERT; OR, THE HILL-SIDE TRAGEDY, with Miss SUSAN DENIN, in the character of Rosalind, and that sterling favorite, Mr. E. Watkins as Simon Peter Drake, which will be repeated THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THIS AFTERNOON at 3. MIDNIGHT HOURS; OR, LOVE'S STRATAGEM. The most interesting of all beautiful things, the Aquaria, or, Aqua-Vivaria, may be seen; besides which, the famous Happy Family, Living Sergent, Gallery, &c., &c. Admittance to all 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents.

MOZART HALL, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.—Miss E. L. WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale, will give her last Grand Concert in America, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, 1858. The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their valuable aid: Signior Luigi Gassier, (from the opera;) a lady from private life, resident of Bond-st., will sing upon the occasion, her first and only appearance before the public. Also, Mr. J. M. Abbot, Piano-forte. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the music stores, and at the Hall. To commence at 8 o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is open daily, and contains many beautiful works of art and industry. Strangers visiting the City cannot find a more agreeable place to visit.

SPORTING.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB
REGATTA FOR 1858

The annual Regatta will come off on THURSDAY, June 3. Entries close on Tuesday, June 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Secretary, No. 4 Pine-st. The steamboat *Josephine*, chartered for the exclusive use of the members of the Club and their ladies, will leave foot of Leroy-st. at 10 A. M. Members who have not received their tickets can obtain them at the office of the Treasurer, Robert S. Hone, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st. A special meeting of yacht owners will be held for the admission of members on Saturday, May 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 4 Pine-st.

By order of the Commodore,
A. BLOODGOOD, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES—AT the Floating Church, foot of Laight-st., North River. There will be special religious services held in this Church this week, commencing on the evening of the 24th inst, and continuing every evening through the week, except Saturday. The Rev. Dr. BEDELL, the Rev. Dr. S. COOK, the Rev. Dr. CANFIELD, the Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, and Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY are engaged to preach; the Rev. Dr. TYNG, and others, to deliver addresses. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

PEW IN DR. ALEXANDER'S CHURCH, ON FIFTH-AV.—Any person having an eligible Pew in the above Church, for sale, may find a purchaser by addressing a line to A. B., care of Miller, Mathews & Dashack, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., stating location and terms.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of members of the Association will be held in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

WM. M. PURDY, Recording Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; she is of long experience in this country, and understands her business in all its various branches; makes all kinds of pickels, preserves, fancy and household bread. Wages $12 per month. None need apply but private families. No objection to the country. Any commands left at No. 325 6th av., between 20th and 21st sts., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, for general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate laundress, neat, willing, and anxious to please. Those who want a trustworthy, faithful servant will find her such; one who values a quiet domestic family, where she will have a good home. Can be seen at No. 207 West 26th-st, between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, TIDY GIRLS, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or country, for the Summer—one as general servant; makes excellent bread, and do the work of a private family; wages, $7; the other, as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress; wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family, or as second nurse; would assist in chamber-work, or in washing; has lived two years in her last place; left owing to the family not wanting help; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 375 1st-av., corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; can do fine washing and ironing, and take full charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to go in the country; the best City reference can be given from her last place, where she has lived 16 months. Apply at No. 27 East 12th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESpectable woman, who has served in first-class families in this City; is perfectly competent to fulfill the duties of a first-class meat and pastry cook in any gentleman's family; would not object to assist in washing and ironing, but prefers a regular cook's place. Apply at No 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one, a Protestant, is willing to go as nurse and chambermaid; the other, as seamstress, can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, has no objection to go in the country. The best City reference given. Call, for 2 days, No. 153 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG, HEALTHY, MARRIED woman, who has just lost her only child, seven months old, wishes to go out as wet nurse; she is a good nurse, with all the requisites in abundance, and can be well recommended by her physician. Apply to Mrs. MYERS, No. 132½ 7th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY FOUR AMERICAN girls; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as chambermaid and laundress; and one to do general housework. Also, by a first class cook; and one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing. Would be willing to do light chamberwork or wait on grown children. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 34 10th st, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron; as waitress and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands meats and pastry, jellies, &c.; wishes a hotel or first-class boarding-house; has no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 314 Mott-st. a few doors from Bleecker, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer by a respectable girl. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Private family preferred. Lived eight years in her last place. Apply at No. 203 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; can fill either situation; has good City reference. Call at No. 187 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., in the basement.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, without incumbrance, a situation as housekeeper; the highest testimonials can be given both as to character and ability. Address M. V. G., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, or apply to No. 429 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and child's nurse; is a first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 159 Laurens-st., one door from Houston-st.; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, THE WASHING TO take home to her own house, family or gentlemen's; she is thoroughly capable of doing any kind of washing or ironing. Good reference given, if required. Call at No. 57 Charlton st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN protestant woman, to take the entire charge of children; has had several years' experience. Good City reference can be given. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for 4 days, at No. 120 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PROFESSED cook, by a middle aged woman; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to go into the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SEAMSTRESS and chambermaid, by a competent person, with good City reference; no objections to go in the country a short distance. Apply at No. 149 Houston-st., between Avenues C and D, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to assist in the care of children. The best of City references given. Can be seen at her present place, No. 124 East 13th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WISHES a situation to take care of children and sew; is a good seamstress, and can give City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork, waiting or be willing to do general housework in a small family. Good City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 92 25th-st., one door from 3d-av. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to take care of children and do plain sewing or chamberwork and washing; would like to go to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call, or address C. A., No. 87 West 24th-st, near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE IN A PRIvate family, by a Protestant young woman; would take the entire charge of a baby, and has no objection to travel. Satisfactory references given. Call at No. 90 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a Protestant girl; would do light chamber work or assist in washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country. Refers to S. H. Rodman, No. 129 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND CHILdren, by a girl 16 years of age; is healthy, neat, clean, and good tempered, and will endeavor to please. Good reference given. Apply for 2 days, at No. 57 East 27th-st., upstairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children. Best of City references. Apply at No. 344 East 9th-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook and ironer in a private family; the best City references from her last employer. Call at No. 169 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 85 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as lady's maid and child's nurse, in a good family, in City or country. May be seen for one week at No. 196 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork, waiting and plain sewing; the best City references given. Apply at No. 85 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Apply at No. 162 South 1st-st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNdress; does up shirts in magnificent style; or to take in family washing; best of reference. Call at No. 285 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTant young woman, as nurse, and can make herself useful otherwise. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 154 Avenue A, corner 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid, by a person who has lived in the last capacity with a lady for ten years. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place, for one day.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress. Best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 242 Avenue B, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid, or child's nurse, or to do plain sewing. Best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 253 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker and understands her business. She can be seen for three days at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, (American,) a situation as seamstress. Apply for one week of Mrs. PEASE, No. 51 Eldridge-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do housework. Good City reference. Call at No. 187 20th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and mind children. Apply at No. 162 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED WOman, as cook. Apply at No. 7 East 30th-st for one week. The best City reference given.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident teacher, in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French, (which she speaks fluently) and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, box No. 842, Post-office, New-York.

A THOROUGH CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH scholar and fine disciplinarian, who has had much experience as an Educator, awaits an engagement as principal or assistant. Address TEACHER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help, will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, farmers, waiters, laborers, &c., at this or branch office, No. 123 Liberty st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young man, a situation as coachman, groom or waiter, in City or country; is competent to act in either capacity; is of respectable appearance and educated; will be found careful, industrious, and willing to make himself every way useful, and can give good City references; distance or location no object. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; can give the best of City and country reference as to his character, capability, sobriety and honesty; country preferred. Address, two days, W. L. W., Box 130, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful. The best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability, from his last employers, with whom he has lived for near six years. Address M. R., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, IN any respectable business; is well acquainted with dry goods; can keep books, and is a good judge of money. Salary not so much of an object as a good situation. Address Box No. 106, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man who understands the business; has experience of plain gardening; can make himself generally useful; reference satisfactory. Address THOMAS, Box No. 108, *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED.—A PERSON OF EXPERIENCE IS desirous of obtaining employment in a straw and fur establishment; is a practical furrier and a good accountant. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address FURRIER, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as waiter in a private family, who understands his business perfectly; can produce the best of reference from last employer. Address P. Z., or call at No. 116 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; is accustomed and fully competent to drive and undertake the care of horses; can be recommended by City reference. Address, or call at Dr. Husack's, No. 101 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man who understands the business; has experience of plain gardening; can make himself generally useful. References satisfactory. Address J. M., Box No. 165, this office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman, in a private family; is a single man, with favorable reference to late City employers. A line addressed L. B., Box 119, this office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman, in a private family; is a single man, with favorable reference to late City employers. A line addressed THOMAS, care of Mrs. Matthews, No. 197 East 24th st., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without children; understands gardening and farming first-rate; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. M., Box No. 123, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN. Has the best of reference; has driven in the City for many years; has no objection to the country; is a safe and careful driver. Address G. C., No. 719 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a wholesale commission house. Can bring good references from last employers. Address G. D., No. 214 West 28th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business. Best of City references. No objections to out or country. Address J. T., No. 110 3d-av.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation in a private family for a young man, (English,) who is fully competent. Apply at No. 6 Lexington av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT youth, a situation as under waiter, or groom in a family or hotel. Address C. H., No. 80 West Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (ENGLISH,) A situation as valet or waiter in a private family; is fully competent. A. B., No 13 Sullivan-st.

MUSICAL.

SOPRANO SINGER WANTED FOR A CHURCH CHOIR—Compensation moderate. Address Box No. 131 *Times* office, with reference.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE manufacturing Paper Hanging establishment. He must be a man of experience and energy, thoroughly acquainted with the business and with the country trade, and entirely capable of taking charge of the selling department. Address, with references, Box No. 2 548 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT IN THE COUNTINGroom of a first-class importing house a respectable lad, not over 17 years of age, who can write a neat hand, and is expert and correct at figures, and having some knowledge of accounts. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,131 Post-Office, with reference.

COOK WANTED.—A WELL-QUALIFIED WOman, who thoroughly understands her business, is wanted as cook until the 1st of November next, to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 8 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO GO 30 miles up the river, to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Also one as seamstress and to take care of children. Apply to JOHN S. SALISBURY, No. 67 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A LAD, 14 TO 18, IN AN OFFICE down town, for one year or more; must live with his parents. Write birthplace, age, reference, name and residence, to care NOTARY PUBLIC, No. 2 Pine-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

$275.—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY.—A magnificent 7-octave rosewood piano-forte and stool, at the above sacrifice, beautifully finished in style of Louis XIV., and finished all round alike, the back same as the front; rich, powerful tone, superb open carving, full metallic plate, inlaid with pearl; overstrung bass, carved legs, carved top and lyre, beautiful open fret-work, desk, and is a most superb drawing room piano-forte, and cost $600; premium City makers, with unexpired warrantee for two years; in use three months. Also, for cash, at a sacrifice, a few pieces of elegant rosewood parlor furniture. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near Crystal Palace, from 7 o'clock A. M. till 9 P. M.; will be boxed for shipping, if desired. N. B.—Will be made an object for an immediate cash purchaser. Apply for two days

AT A POSITIVE BARGAIN, A BEAUTIFUL full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, but little used, finished in modern elegance; carved legs, scalloped-work bottom, richly lined with satinwood and white holly; rich rounded keys, handsome pearl front, finished back and front; City makers of the highest class; new last Fall, with full warrantee; made to order, and cost $460, and has a most magnificent tone, which can be tested. Price $225, cash, if applied for in two days, at No. 66 High-st., Brooklyn, 10 minutes' walk from Fulton or Catharine Ferries.

PIANOS, PIANOS—AT PRICES NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.—Six and three-quarters and 7-octave Pianos, finished in the Louis XIV. style, from $175 on, being only half the usual price. These Pianos are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or the money refunded. They are called the wonder of the age by all who have seen the same. Before buying elsewhere, call and examine at J. SCHUBERT'S Music Store, No 98 Spring-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD carved grand diagonal Piano, finished back and front, powerful rich tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $600; been used a few months and in perfect order; will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RARE BARGAINS.—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7½ octaves in elegant cases, at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

A WIDOW LADY WISHES TO DISPOSE of her piano-forte; it is 7 octave, large double round, and in excellent condition; made by the celebrated Chickering; cost $375, and has been but little in use. Can be seen through the kindness of Mr. CHAMBERS, at Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, 4th-av. Price $200.

A $350 SUPERBLY FINISHED, RICHTONED, full 7-octave, rosewood piano-forte, with all the latest improvements, for half its value, if purchased immediately; but a few months in use, with City maker's guarantee; the greatest bargain now offered. Call at the residence, No. 149 Wooster-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REmoved their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—MARTIN JONES, a native of Ireland, town of Athy, Roscommon County, desires information of his two brothers, HENRY and BARTLEY—the former a tailor, who came to this country five years since; the latter a laborer, came three years. Any information concerning them will be gratefully received at his present place of residence, Verbank, Dutchess County, N. Y. MARTIN JONES.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, FRESNED GLASS of all descriptions, for pavements, vessels, &c., &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, 280 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TO THOSE WHO WISH TO FIND a quiet, genteel home in Brooklyn Heights: A gentleman and family, or party of gentlemen, can be furnished with pleasant accommodations and good board, at moderate prices; house very pleasantly situated, with garden attached, within four minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall st. Ferry. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 10 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN PROcure commodious and beautifully-furnished rooms, with partial board, in a house containing all the modern improvements, located in a fashionable part of the City, near Madison-square. Inquire at No. 98 Madison-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms partly furnished, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 32 Bond-st.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADway, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a pleasant house, replete with all modern improvements, in Broome st., one block from Broadway, would let to 5 or 6 gentlemen pleasant rooms, with bath room and closets connected, and breakfast, tea and dinner on Sundays if required. Family consists of three. No other boarders taken. Rooms will be ready for occupancy on the 1st June. Address W. H. W., Box No. 121 *Times* office, for one week.

A HOME.—ONE OR TWO SMALL FAMILIES, DEsiring a permanent home, can find the best of accommodations at No. 191 West 28th-st. The house is new, brown stone, and furnished newly throughout. Four or five lines of conveyances run within half a block, and every convenience and comfort that people can have in their own house may be had. Terms moderate. Families wanting a home up-town please call at the above place, between 8th and 9th avs, before looking elsewhere.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND TWO OR three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms with full or partial board. Also, a front parlor to let, with or without board, at No. 137 West 11th-st. No objections to a couple of respectable single ladies.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, connecting, to let separately or together, on second floor; also, two very pleasant rooms on third floor. House is first-class and pleasantly located, being near New-York Hotel. Best of reference. No. 259 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A well-furnished room, with board; dinner at 6 or 6½ o'clock; location between 8th and 16th sts., near Broadway; a genteel private family preferred. Address, for two days, with full particulars as to terms, &c., S. and N., Box No. 110 *Times* office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board in a private family, upon moderate terms. The room has gas and nice pantry in it. Apply at No 50 4th-av.

A BACK PARLOR—ON THE SECOND FLOOR, elegantly furnished, to let, with full board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also, a room on the fourth floor, beautifully furnished. Address No. 1 Abingdon-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS ON THE 2d and one on the 3d floor, in a first-class private house, with all modern improvements, will be let either separately or together, with or without partial board. Sixth-av. cars pass the door. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY—LIVING NEAR GRAMercy-square, have a room, or room and bedroom, which they would let to one or two gentlemen, with or without partial board. For particulars, address ALPHA, Box No. 128, *Times* office.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET—TO A gentleman and his wife, with or without board; also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, at No. 17 Delanpey-st. 2d-av cars pass the door.

A LADY, HAVING TAKEN A HOUSE between Broadway and Washington park, can accommodate a few boarders. The house is first-class, elegantly furnished, and contains all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 320 4th-st.

NO. 14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Choice rooms, with board, can be had in a beautifully-situated and new modern-built house, and an excellent Summer location.

AT NO. 36 TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN 4TH AND 5TH AVENUES—A pleasant furnished front room to let with board to young gentlemen. Dinner at 6. House has all the modern improvements.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with use of bath-room and gas, to let, without board, to one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 78 White-st.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A NEAT, SMALL LODGing room to let to a gentleman of respectability, at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 138 Thompson-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A GENteel neighborhood. The house has all the modern improvements. Inquire at 79 12th st. Reference required.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

HOTELS.

1858.
THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
Notre-Dame-st., Montreal.
JOSEPH H. DALEY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.

J. G. WEAVER.

LAKE HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, CALDWELL, NEW-YORK.—MAJOR FIELD, (late of the New-York Hotel, New-York City, and the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs,) respectfully announces to his friends, the former patrons of this House, and the travelling public, that he has leased the well known and popular SHERILL'S LAKE HOUSE, at Lake George, and will open the same for the reception of company, June 1. The House has been entirely refitted, repaired and improved, and will be kept with the entire view to the comfort and pleasure of the Guests.

Mr. Sherill will remain at the House during the season, and all letters addressed to him or the proprietor will receive prompt attention. WM. D. FIELD, Proprietor.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNwall, adjoining Idlewild, 2½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. St. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address J

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., AT AUCTION.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 10 o'clock at the repository No. 394 Broadway, a large assortment of carriages, wagons, rockaways, harness, saddles, bridles, &a. Carriages warranted for 6 and 12 months.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE,

FRIDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock,

On a credit of four months,

By RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO., 250 lots shelf goods; 500 gross of assorted table and pocket cutlery, scissors brushes, plated forks and spoons, casters, &c. For particulars, see *Courier* and *Express*.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL at public auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the furniture, carpets, decorations, works of art, &c., also, a general assortment of table-ware, such as China dinner and tea sets, and complete set of silver service, tea urn, salvers, cut glass ware, cutlery, spoons, forks, &c., contained in the first-class residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs. China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs, meritorious oil paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work table, music cabinets, together with an indefinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also two very superior suites of richly enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (Friday,) May 28, 10½ A. M., from the five-story private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near London Terrace and 8th av., a superb assortment of the finest kind of parlor and chamber household furniture, all in fine order. The subjoined list contains only a portion of the goods, viz.:

DINING-ROOM—Carved walnut buffet extension table, St. Nicholas dining and arm chairs, splendid mirrors, bronze gas fixtures, tapestry carpets, together with all the China and silver ware belonging to the house; cut-glass ware of every conceivable description; silver tea service, five pieces; large silver salver, caster, spoons and forks, liquor caster, with cut ruby bottles; cake baskets, &c.; ivory cutlery in sets, besides a large variety of unique table ornaments.

PARLOR—Carved rosewood suite, in crimson and maroon satin, solid rosewood centre and pier table, reception and recumbent chairs, solid rosewood corner and wall etagere, elegant French plate pier glass in gold frame, lady's escritoire lined with satinwood; velvet carpets and rugs, bronze gas figures, heavy embroidered lace window drapery, several very large and splendid bronzes; also, paintings by eminent artists; also, a fine variety of elegant Dresden China vases, Parian figures, and mantel decorations; also, one of Nunns & Fisher's splendid rosewood carved case, 7-octave pianos, nearly new, in perfect order, and fully warranted, stool and cover, music cabinets, &c.; besides a host of other articles which, to be appreciated, must be seen.

CHAMBERS—Tapestry carpets, carved rosewood bedstead, with rich lace canopy, splendid hair mattresses, 40 to 60 pounds; bolsters and pillows, fine blankets and bedding; rosewood bureaus and commodes; China toilet sets, rosewood bookcase fine engravings, elegant carved mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, mattresses, blankets, carpets, &c. Descriptive catalogues can be seen at the house only.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET furniture TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts. S. STOVER will sell, as above, a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, oak walnut, and mahogany furniture, removed to the above hall for convenience of sale, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without any reservation whatever. The articles can be examined on the day before the sale, when our friends and the public generally are solicited to call. Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing and shipping. Persons from a distance can attend with the assurance of finding an assortment worthy of their attention, and every article will be warranted. The stock consists of 16 superior rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, and plush; 5 suites of do do., in hair-cloth; elegant rosewood etageres, of new and beautiful designs, and superior workmanship; secretaries, bookcases, and rosewood centre and sofa tables, with Italian and statuary marble tops; rosewood chamber suites, a part of which are richly carved, and are equal to any ever made, both as regards style and finish; do. do. in oak, walnut, and mahogany; enameled cottage sets, pure hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak and walnut dining-room furniture, superior extension tables, sideboards, chairs and arm do., sofas, lounges, easy chairs, &c. Also, one second-hand piano-forte, stool and cover. Also, one second-hand enameled suite complete, with carpet, matting, &c., cost $275.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY, 27th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 72 William-st., in addition to his usual assortment of hardware, &c., 12 tons best English C steel, in bars, suitable for axes and other tools, scythes, carriage-springs, mill saw-plates. Also, annealed do., round and square. Also, 36 bundles German steel, 2 C steel piston rods, &c. Also, 393 dozen C steel files, 3 to 14 inches; 50 boxes C S axes, Kentucky pattern; 20 dozen Hammond steel spades; 160 dozen handled socket chisels; 60 reams sand-paper and invoice of fancy clocks. Terms, 4 months, approved indorsed notes.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday) May 27, at 10½ o'clock at 70 West 26th st., a large assortment of household furniture of a family, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, splendid parlor suites in satin brocade and velvet, French pier and mantel mirrors, French China and basque vases, extension tables, dinner and tea sets, China, table cutlery, casters, spoons, &c; also, rosewood, mahogany and oak bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, spring and hair mattresses, velvet, tapestry Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, and also the kitchen furniture, too numerous to mention. Sale positive, rain or shine.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF FIRST-class furniture of a family declining housekeeping. M. DOUGHTY will sell, at 10½ o'clock, THIS DAY (Thursday,) 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class household furniture: Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, rosewood secretary and library bookcases, marble top centre and crab tables, marble-top oak buffet extension dining tables, China, dinner and tea sets, cutlery and glass ware, enameled cottage furniture, mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes, &c., the whole being the furniture of a family declining housekeeping and to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three-story high basement brick house and lot known as No. 138 East 27th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs., containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy and title indisputable. For full particulars see auction head in *Morning Express*, *Courier and Enquirer*, *Daily News*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*, or apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS IN RICH GILT FRAMES.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction at their store No. 23 Nassau-st. on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 27 and 28, at 11 o'clock each day, 200 oil paintings, all richly framed, painted by various masters. Among them are works of Postelle, Malbranche, Watelet and other modern artists. Can be examined as above. To be sold without reserve to close the consignment.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE AT AUCTION OF THE VAN RENSSELAER ESTATE, AT OGDENSBURG JUNE 16—Thirty thousand acres of improved and unimproved farms, mills, water power, village lots and land contracts. This sale is the most attractive ever offered in the State. Terms liberal. Particulars of GEO. GUEST, Ogdensburg; or A. J. BLEECKER the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. By order of HENRY VAN RENSSELAER.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MOLLOR.—200 FRENCH-PLATE PIER, OVAL AND MANTEL MIRRORS AT AUCTION.—Sale absolute, to close the concern, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York, consisting of the richest of custom-made mirrors that have been offered to the public for many years. Also, about 100 choice oil-paintings and engravings. Dealers will find this a good opportunity to replenish their stock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce*, *Courier and Enquirer*, *Morning Express and Daily News*.

W. S. MCILVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. MCILVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, &c., &c, in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.—TRADE salesrooms, corner of Broadway and White-st. FRIDAY EVENING, May 28, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Great sale of engravings—a large collection of engravings, both ancient and modern, comprising some of the best works of Hogarth, Herring, and of the English, French, Dutch and Italian schools. The whole to be sold entirely without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st., seasonable fresh goods direct from the manufacturers, without reserve, for cash.

J. D. HELBROOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 102 Maiden-lane, a large and choice selection of Pot Plants, comprising roses, camellias, duletryas, verbenas, &c., in bloom.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A FAMILY OFFER their Parlor and Bed-room Furniture at a bargain, to a cash customer, consisting of Parlor suit carved in rose wood, and covered in rich satin brocade, carved rosewood bedstead, washstand, bureau, centre tables, mattresses, corner etagere, plate glass, a superior secretary bureau, hat-stand, &c. Call at No. 182 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF BROADWAY, FORTY-FIFTH, FIFTY FOURTH AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREETS, AND BROOKLYN PROPERTY. TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell, WEDNESDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock; at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON CARROLL, CROWN, AND MONTGOMERY STREETS BROOKLYN—7 plots, of from 5 to 8 lots each, between Washington and Franklin avs.; 90 per cent. on bond and mortgage.

ON NORTHEAST CORNER FORTY-FIFTH-STREET AND BROADWAY—1 lot.

ON FORTY-FIFTH-STREET—House and lot No. 131 west, 100 feet east of Broadway.

ON FORTY-FOURTH-STREET—2 lots N. S., 200 feet west of 6th-av.

ON FIFTY-FIFTH-STREET—2 lots N. S., 275 feet west of 6th-av.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MOLLOR—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 512 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, in great variety. Particulars on day of sale. Catalogues on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY MAY 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st, corner Pearl, regular weekly sale of household furniture, crockery, cutlery, silver-plated ware, lot of patterns for worsted work, books, &c, &c.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO,
	&c, &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.

TROTT & OGSTON,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,

No. 36 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:

A Belmont, Esq., Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold,
Messrs. Riggs & Co., J. H. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co., F. Cottenet & Athenon,
Barclay & Livingston, F. & Victor Achelis.
Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,

NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW YORK,

issue

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,

MERCANTILE CREDITS,

for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL

And Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies first 6 per cent. bonds, Coupons June and December. For sale by JOHN B. MURRAY,

No. 40 Wall-st.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

FIRE STOCKS WANTED.

Rutgers, Fulton, Mercantile, and Firemen's Fund.

JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
NEW YORK, May 12 1858.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

OSCAR COLES,	SAMUEL A. ROLLO,
DAVID R. STANFORD,	JAMES T. SANFORD,
HOBART FORD,	CALEB S. MARSHALL,
THOMAS M. SHEPARD,	ELIAS VANDERHILL,
	JOSIAH J. ALLEN,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, OSCAR COLES was chosen President, and DAVID R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., and to remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will be also received on the 7th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, Secretary pro. tem.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the shareholders of the ALBERT FREESTONE COMPANY, fixed by the charter on the first THURSDAY of June, will, by determination of the Directors, be held at the Company's offices, in the City of New York, (No. 15 Nassau-st.) on the 3d proximo, at noon, when the order of business will be: First. The election of Directors for the ensuing year. Second. Other Business as is specified in the 7th section of the charter. Third. Such further business as may come before the meeting.

By order. SAMUEL P. DINSMORE, Secretary.
Dated, New-York, May 24, 1858.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN L. I., May 17, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, held on May 21 1858, it was

Resolved, That a meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company be called on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, at the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-st., at which time a full statement of the condition of the Company will be laid before them, and their action invited. Every Stock and Bondholder should be present.

By order of the Board of Directors.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK and Erie Railroad Company are invited to meet at the Mercantile Library in Astor place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the semi-annual statement of the business of the road, and to discuss the financial condition of the Company.

The Bondholders are invited to attend the meeting.

CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

ST. PAUL CITY TWELVE PER CENT. Municipal Bonds,

Coupons February and August, at Metropolitan Bank.
Total issue $150,000. Ten thousand dollars for sale by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES 260, AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families, and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best. THOMAS R. AGNEW,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.,
No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., cor. Murray-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF L. H. BONE & CO. is dissolved, and the subscriber will continue the business on his own account. EPHRAIM DE WITT and THOMAS DOUGLAS are not connected with the subscriber, and have no right or interest in his business.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1858.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
(80 per cent of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Dowding,	Dennin Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar	Jno Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee.
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	F. A. Delano,
I. Townsend,	E. C. Center,	J. Howland,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	Rob S. Hone,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. P. G. Foster.
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 Broadway, May 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after 20th day of May, inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 7th day of June, 1858.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M, and 2 o'clock P. M

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th June. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 119 Broadway.

Organized on the plan of paying one-half the profits above seven per cent. to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Sec. N. B. GRAHAM, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STEREOTYPERS, PUBLISHERS AND others.—FOR SALE—The good-will, fixtures, and all the apparatus of the old-established Stereotype Foundry, owned and successfully carried on for many years by the late R. C. Valentine. The Foundry is fully supplied with type, all kinds required for carrying on the business in all its branches, and offers an opportunity rarely met with for any person desiring to continue the same. If not disposed of at private sale on or before the 17th June, the same will then be offered at public auction, by order of the administrators. For further particulars, inquire at the Foundry No. 83 Centre-st., New-York, of THOS. W. BENNIE. S. D. ROBERTS, Administrator.

TO HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned would like to make an arrangement with one or more hardware manufacturers to act as agent for the sale of their goods. He has a fine location in this City for the transaction of such business, is in daily intercourse with the trade, and can give references of the best character as to integrity and capacity. Address J. W. G., Box 3,904, Post-Office, New-York.

$200,000.—Stocks, with part cash, will be taken in exchange for the whole or a part of a large wholesale stock of dry goods, clothing or liquors. First or second mortgages, without cash, will be taken. Farms, country seats, City and Brooklyn property for sale or exchange. CHARLES E. HOLDEN, No. 19 Nassau-st, Room No. 3.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING business, established 15 years, has a select Southern and Western wholesale cash trade. Employs 12 men steadily. Profits from 25 to 40 per cent. Also a fine thread and needle store doing a profitable business on Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. JOSEPH HENDERSON,
No. 347 Water-st, N. Y.

$200.—$2,000.—ANY GENTLEMAN WITH this amount, and wishing to double it in a few months, will please call at D. H. SOUTHWICK'S, No. 61 Chambers-st., when they will find the patentee of the best article ever patented. State, City and county rights for sale.

$25,000.—$25,000, WANTED BY THREE PARTIES, WITH amount, to form a new house in the Domestic Dry Goods Commission business. Address A. B., care of *Journal of Commerce*.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET—NO. 99 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURG.—The above foundry is 37x100 feet; there are engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. For particulars, inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No 21 East Broadway, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to meet a man of means to enable him to extend a profitable business well established in England, Ireland, Scotland, Australia and West America. Address, for 10 days, WARWICK, at this office.

YANKEE NOTION BUSINESS.—THE AD vertiser would purchase the stock (if desirable) and good-will of any party retiring from the above business. Address Box No. 2,687 Post-Office.

GOTH.—EIN CIGARREN STOR ZU VERKAUFEN; Nachfragen im cigarren stor, Houston-st., No. 136, und Ludlow-st., No. 81, für drei Tage.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE BROOKLYN Board of Sewer Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until the 15th day of June next, for building the sewers and all work appertaining thereto in drainage districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in the 1st, IIId, and VIth Wards, lying between Clark, Fulton, Atlantic and Court sts and the East River. The above work will comprise 3,310 lineal feet of brick sewers; 5,320 feet of 18-inch, 3,420 feet of 15-inch, 19,540 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less; with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances or such as is specified in the 7th section of the charter. Third, Such further business as may come before the meeting.

By order. SAMUEL P. DINSMORE, Secretary.
Dated, New-York, May 24, 1858.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT CO.,
BROOKLYN L. I., May 17, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCK-HOLDERS for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Directors of the BRECKENRIDGE CANNEL COAL COMPANY, held on May 21 1858, it was

Resolved, That a meeting of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company be called on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, at the Western Hotel, in Cortlandt-st., at which time a full statement of the condition of the Company will be laid before them, and their action invited. Every Stock and Bondholder should be present.

By order of the Board of Directors.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK and Erie Railroad Company are invited to meet at the Mercantile Library in Astor place on THURSDAY EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the semi-annual statement of the business of the road, and to discuss the financial condition of the Company.

The Bondholders are invited to attend the meeting.

CHARLES MORAN, President.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

ST. PAUL CITY TWELVE PER CENT. Municipal Bonds,

Coupons February and August, at Metropolitan Bank.
Total issue $150,000. Ten thousand dollars for sale by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—The steamer ELM CITY, Captain LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River every day, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, Captain BOWNE, every night at 11. Fare $1 to New-Haven. Berths free. Merchandise forwarded to Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and through to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, by day and night express line. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent, Pier No. 25 East River, New-York. RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION.—NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT, BY STEAMBOAT—Daily, Sundays excepted. On and after Monday, May 24, 1858, the Central Railroad of New Jersey will sell EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York, Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The steamers RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, Daily, as follows:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	ARRIVE AT E. PORT.	LEAVE E. PORT.	ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.
7:30 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	5:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.	8:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Leave Elizabeth 10 to 15 minutes earlier than the time from the Port. Tickets are good to return only on the day sold. Fare for the Excursion: Between New-York and Elizabethport, 30 cents; between New-York and Elizabeth, 40 cents. JOHN O. STERNS, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD can be chartered by fishing parties, military companies, Sunday schools, lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, agent, No. 68 South-st, corner Pike.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA

EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL $600,000.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS.

We are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1857, and return the same to this City. Bonds for exchange should be presented at once, as the time is limited, and no Bonds will be received by the State of California for exchange, after Jan. 1, 1859.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 86 South st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior

LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,

At the lowest possible rates.

REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPO

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors of the Almshouse met at the Rotunda on Thursday, the President, WASHINGTON SMITH, Esq., in the Chair.

This being requisition day, the usual demands were presented, and, with slight modification and correction, allowed and passed.

Several communications were read in reference to matters of routine detail.

The report was brought up of the Committee on the Island Hospital awarding the contract for carpenter's work to John S. Meyer, at $45,750. The report was accepted, and the contract so awarded, Governor DEGOE voting in the negative.

Governor GUNTHER, as Chairman of the Committee, brought up the report on the question of the introduction of gas at Bellevue Hospital, which was moved to be laid over and made special for the next meeting.

On a vote of five to five, Governor TOWNSEND begged the postponement. After some time spent in debating the propriety of the postponement, and many incidental remarks on the main question, the report was received and adopted.

The Committee on Supplies as to proposals for coal, reported and presented the contract of Thomas O'Neill, which they had agreed to recommend for adoption. Ten thousand tons had been offered at $3 79 per ton.

Governor ANDERSON asked whether a principal could go security for his agent, his impression being that substantially such was the fact.

Governor TOWNSEND said, certainly, even that might be.

The President said that the Board had formerly experienced great difficulty in the receipt of bids from irresponsible persons. The Committee had, no doubt, violated their instructions in contracting other than with coal companies or miners, not from retail dealers. It was so understood by the Committee, and they ought to have confined themselves strictly to the letter and instructions of the Board. But because Mr. O'Neill came in, backed Mr. Hetcher and Mr. Moses Taylor, the Committee had indorsed his offer. He would not care if the next bid involved the expenditure of another thousand dollars, he would abide by principle.

Governor OLIVER said it was unwise to throw the lowest contract overboard.

Governor TOWNSEND recited the prices submitted hy other contractors, nine of them at amounts varying from $3 79 to $4 50. Ultimately, after some sharp remarks from Governor DUERO, who contended that the Committee had acted arbitrarily, the contract was so awarded by a vote of 6 to 3.

Some other contracts, namely, for furnishing milk, at 4¼ cents per quart, for plumbing, and for other similar matters, were adjudicated and passed, and the Board adjourned to meet at the Penitentiary next Tuesday, having sat nearly four hours.

CENTRAL PARK BOARD.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park are meeting from day to day for the purpose of further consideration of the plan for the Park.

The following modifications are proposed:

1. That entrances be opened on Fifty-ninth-street, in front of the Sixth and Seventh avenues, to be appropriated to pedestrians exclusively.

2. That from each entrance to the Sixth and Seventh avenues walks shall be designed, which shall converge into one grand cathedral avenue, to be 60 feet wide between the trees, meeting either at the commencement of the promenade on Plan 33, or moving the promenade further west; that the walk be continued in a direct line pointing to "Vista rock," until it reaches the ravine or lake at Seventy-third-street, to be spanned by a wire suspension bridge in the same direction, and thence to "Vista rock;" that the walk be continued on to the top of the wall of the old Reservoir, spanning Eighty-sixth-street by bridges on to the top of the wall of the new Reservoir; the walk upon the new reservoir to be continued on either side until it reaches on the northwest the two pieces of land which are above or on a level with the wall; that from each of those levels avenues shall be drawn to converge into another grand avenue, to run in the direction of Observatory-hill, spanning the ravine by a wire suspension bride; this will be its termination; the entire line to be called "The Walk" and to be devoted to pedestrians, solely, separately and exclusively.

3. The same line of which as the first amendment, except as follows: Instead of running "The Walk" in the direction and towards Vista rock, run in the same toward the middle part of the south wall of the old reservoir; build a platform at the base and in the centre of the south wall, 410 feet along that wall and extending 100 feet in front, having not less than two rises from the surface of the ground; erect on this platform a flight of steps with a rise of 6 inches and a tread of 15 inches, 205 feet in length and leading to the top of the wall, which make 30 feet in width; the platform and steps to be of white marble, and face the sides of the south wall on either side of the steps with the same material—the whole to form the introduction or entrance to the artificial lakes or basins beyond, this becoming one of the objects of "The Walk."

3. Strike out the sidewalks for pedestrians on either side of "the Drive."

4. Strike out all paths for pedestrians, leaving for observation of actual use their final location.

5. Strike out the entrances on and near the southerly side of the Park. Truncate the angles formed with Fifty-ninth-street with the Fifth and Eighth avenues, and erect on each a main entrance to "the Drive," to be devoted exclusively to carriages and horses.

6. Strike out the cross-drive running north to the commencement of "the Promenade."

7. Run a branch of the westerly drive, from a point near Seventy-first-street, so as to run along the valley and the lake, and under the wire suspension bridge of "The Walk," northeasterly, till it strikes the easterly drive.

8. Run the westerly drive north of Ninety-sixth-street, so as to strike the southerly side of the lake, on the ravine running along the side of the lake, and through "McGowan's Pass," and ascending "Observatory Hill," by a road to be designed and constructed upon the land north of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

9. Run the easterly drive of Ninety-sixth-street so that it shall reach "Observatory Hill" only over a wire suspension bridge, spanning "McGowan's Pass;" strike out the drive on the plan for ascending the hill, and reserve the table-land of the hill as the grand rendezvous or point of reunion for all who ride, drive or walk.

10. Construct "The Ride," running from each of the main entrances, at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth and Eighth avenues, to be used solely and exclusively by equestrians, to be run intermediate between "The Walk" and "The Drive," or attending "The Drive" and the exterior line, as either may be best suited to the topography and economical execution, reserving the northwest portion of the Park, west of "The Walk" and the winding ascent of "Observatory Hill" to "The Ride."

11. Strike out the widening and extension of the embankment of the new Reservoir and the Ride thereon, the present width of the embankment on the top being sufficient for pedestrians, and reserved for their use by the 1st and 2d amendments.

12. Strike out the flower-garden in the valley at Seventy-third-street and Fifth-avenue, and build a lake to receive the drainage and streams to the north, and by an outlet to the lakelets to the west.

13. Strike out the pool at the ravine at the foot of Observatory Hill, and build a lake like plans Nos. 15, 22, 27 and 30, leaving a dam and cascade under the bridge of "The Walk," provided by amendments 1st and 2d, and having an outlet through McGowan's Pass under the bridge of the Drive, provided by amendment 9th.

14. Strike out the sunken transverse roads at Sixty-sixth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fifth and Ninety-seventh streets. Strike out the entrance at Seventy-ninth, Ninety-fourth One hundred and second and One hundred and third streets, run a wall at Eighty-eighth and Ninety-sixth streets across the Park, following the topography, so that passages across the Park may be made, but not with such facility in grade and level as to invite passage for the purpose of trade or traffic.

15. Change the course of the cross-road at Seventy-second-street, so that before it approaches the "Walk," it shall fall into the valley-road, striking the lakes on the south and under the bridge, provided by amendments 1st and 2d.

16. Strike out the designation of places for parade-ground and play-grounds.

17. Strike out the Music Hall, Arcade and Casino.

Smith's City Express Post.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed an article in your issue of yesterday, styled "Alleged Swindling City Express Post," in which you state that I had been arrested and detained upon a charge of abstracting $10 from a letter deposited in one of my boxes by Officer DEVOE, of "Detective Force," and that upon my arrest my house was searched, and that I was found in a closet, together with a large number of letters opened, was found on the premises.

In denial of this matter, *in toto*, allow me to say that upon the arrival of the officers at my residence I was virtually in bed, not having been up more than half an hour, the officers having had to await me in dressing myself before I could accompany them. This will account for the denial (by a member of my family) of my being at home when addressed at the front door; and instead of being found in a closet, I was in the act of coming down stairs from my room. Further, that my residence has been, prior to May 1, 1856, at No. 186 Laurens-street; and the labels bearing my present residence, which are now at the printer's, and were shown upon the examination, have not as yet been placed upon the boxes. In reference to the letters taken from my office, they simply consisted of "dead letters" which had been accumulating for the past eighteen months, and which upon examination conclusively established my integrity as the proprietor of said express, from the fact of each letter bearing its date with a full explanation as to the cause of its non-delivery. In speaking of the style of the boxes to which you refer, I will state that among the routes are boxes of the latest and best styles for safety, costing by the hundred one dollar and forty cents a piece. As to the missing ten dollars which is *said to have been* directed to a party in New-Jersey and upon which I was arrested, I know nothing about it further than to say that Justice KELLY, upon the affidavit of Officer DEVOE did not deem it of sufficient importance to justify my detention, and I was accordingly discharged upon my own recognizances, and the so-called "Bogus Smith's City Express Post" "still lives."

Yours, respectfully,
JACOB T. SMITH, No. 198 Greene-street.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1858.

Inquests.

A WIFE'S SUICIDE FROM NEGLECT OF HER HUSBAND.—SOPHIA MESSMAN, a young married German woman, 19 years of age, committed suicide on Tuesday night by taking arsenic at her residence, No. 162 Delancy-street. Coroner PERRY yesterday held an inquest on the body. The evidence showed that the husband of the deceased had contracted a habit of spending most of his evenings at lager-bier saloons, and that his wife was made very unhappy in consequence. On Monday evening she found him at a lager-bier saloon, and entreated him to go home with her. Upon his refusal she immediately went home and swallowed arsenic, from the effects of which she died in a short time. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The ordinary weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration took place yesterday, the President, GULIAN VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The Vice-President produced a report received from Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent at Castle Garden, stating that the agents and officers of the steamer *Glasgow* had booked passengers for inland travel at the office in that city and on the passage hither, and this at much higher rates than those established at Castle Garden. Referred to Castle Garden Committee.

The pay and services of Mr. GREGORY who took charge of the hospital at Seguine's Point, having ceased at the time of the fire, several petitions were received from persons wishing to look after the fruit trees. These petitions were referred.

Fires.

IN SIXTH-AVENUE.—At 3½ P. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in the building No. 525 Sixth-avenue, occupied by WM. W. NILES as a store and dwelling. The damage by fire and water was about $500, and is covered by insurance.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Supposed Murder in the Seventh Ward—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner CONNERY, yesterday morning, concluded an inquest upon the body of DANIEL CONNERS, which was found on Sunday morning in the dock foot of Montgomery-street, East River. The deceased had been missing from his residence, No. 462 Cherry-street, since the evening of the 15th inst. One of his sisters appeared on Thursday last before Justice BRENNAN and stated that her brother went away from home in company with one JAMES DONALDSON, and as she had heard DONALDSON on several occasions threaten the life of her brother, DONALDSON was arrested on a warrant issued by the Magistrate. At the inquest a large number of witnesses was sworn. The testimony showed that DONALDSON left the deceased directly after leaving CONNERS' residence, and exculpated DONALDSON from any participation in the supposed homicide. It was proved that two young men, named JOHN HARVEY and JOHN HUGHES, had been detected by the deceased listening at the door of a room occupied by his two sisters, and that they threatened to kill CONNERS because he took exception to their conduct. The medical testimony showed that the frontal bone of the deceased had been fractured by a blow which must have been given before the body was thrown into the water. No further facts of importance than these were elicited.

At the conclusion of the evidence, which was voluminous and much of it irrelevant, the case was given to the Jury, who, after considerable deliberation, rendered the following curious verdict:

"That the said DANIEL CONNERS came to his death by violence and subsequent drowning; but not having any positive testimony who caused his death, except circumstantial evidence inculpating JOHN HARVEY and JOHN HUGHES, who used threats towards deceased a short time previous to his death, we request Coroner CONNERY to hold them over for future action of the law, as we believe they know something of the transaction. We entirely exonerate DONALDSON from any knowledge of CONNERS' death, from the testimony before us."

On the rendition of the verdict JOHN HUGHES and JOHN HARVEY were committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. They are both boys about 19 years of age, and deny having had anything to do with the murder of the deceased. CONNERS was 38 years of age. He was a carman. He was unmarried, but was the main support of a mother and four sisters.

STEALING SUGAR ON SHIPBOARD.—The Harbor Police, early yesterday morning, arrested WM. THOMAS and JOHN CRUSIE, two sailors belonging to the schooner *Castor*, as they were coming ashore in a small boat with about 100 pounds of sugar in their possession believed to have been stolen from the vessel. The schooner had just arrived from Porto Rico, and the accused said they had purchased the sugar on their own hook. ALEXANDER WHITING, of No. 11 Peck-slip, who owned the boat and was in company with the sailors, was detained as an accomplice with the others for examination.

SUPPOSED WIFE-MURDER.—The wife of William O'Murphy, who keeps a groggery on the Five Points, died yesterday afternoon, and it is supposed that her death was the result of violence at the hands of her husband. Murphy had not been arrested last evening, but a notice of his wife's death was sent to the Coroner, who will investigate the case to-day. Murphy is known to the Sixth Ward Police as a desperate character, and is said to have been in the habit of frequently beating his wife.

STABBING.—James Smith and William Wallace, both sailors, boarding at No. 1 Mechanics'-alley, at a late hour on Tuesday evening, got into a dispute about some trifling matter, when Smith drew a sheath knife and stabbed Wallace in the left side, inflicting a dangerous wound. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital, and his assailant was committed to the Essex Market Prison to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.—Two women—one Irish and the other German—were arrested, yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of ribbons from the ribbon store of Mr. Simon Gallinger, No. 40 Johnstreet. A portion of the stolen goods was found at No. 17 Rector-street—a "fence," kept by Jacob Larbey. Larbey was also taken in custody, and, together with the female prisoners, committed for examination.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, May 27.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit—Part I.*—Nos. 500, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 466, 476, 522, 408, 146, 524, 592, 560, 561, 256, 646, 658. *Part II.*—Nos. 723, 3009, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 485.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 532, 87, 986, 678, 618, 1083, 1090, 1098, 1099, 1111, 1114, 498, 756, 997, 874, 822, 525, 780, 211, 212, 1081, 429, 507, 925, 992, 993, 994, 868, 160, 1069, 829, 1109, 830, 1023, 842, 754, 507, 776, 515, 742, 990, 202, 952, 92, 1122, 1129, 1131, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1143, 1144, 1148, 1149, 1150, 121, 977, 673, 489, 490.

GENERAL TERM—Nos. 60¾, 2, 50, 18, 79, 70, 71, 72 to 78, 80 to 84.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

Herbert M. Hayden vs. *William Laytin et al.*—Motion for injunction denied.

Horatio Simms vs. *Marcus B. Monck.*—Motion to modify order denied. It is a well-settled rule that the proceedings in a second suit must be stayed till the costs in former suit are paid.

Before the Hon. Justice Ingraham.

Henry Sheldon, executor, vs. *Tioga Railroad Company.*—Case settled.

Emily Sherwood vs. *Elizabeth Blendel and others.*—Referred to Wm. Mitchell, Esq., to inquire what sum is necessary for support of the children, &c.

The People ex rel. Elisha A. Parker vs. *William Sparks.*—Defendant held to bail in the sum of $500.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before the Hon. Justice Clerke.

PAY OF THE OLD POLICE.

The People ex. rel. Edward Windust vs. *James Bowen, Treasurer, &c.*—This was an application for an alternative mandamus to compel Mr. Bowen, as Treasurer of the Board of Police, to pay the Relator, an old Policeman, his salary. The writ was granted.

DECISIONS.

Margaret A. White vs. *Charles White.*—Motion for reference granted.

Contempt Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MAY 26.

Before the Hon. Judge Brady.

McClunn and Moncreif vs. *McKechirie.*—This was an action for judgment, the defendant, McKechirie, being merely a tenant, and the real defendant being John F. Betts, who claimed title to the property in question. Mr. Betts was put upon the stand, and Mr. Chatfield, his counsel, examined him at length. On his cross-examination the fact was elicited that the defendant had received certain old papers which he had given to his lawyer, John W. Mitchell, who was then in Court, and one of the counsel in this case. Mr. Mitchell being called upon by Mr. Field to produce these papers, submitted one which witness identified as a lease to McKechirie, the tenant.

Mr. Mitchell was called to the stand, and was asked if he ever had in his possession any leases or deeds relating to this property. He objected to answering the question.

The Judge said he must be committed if he did not answer. After a series of interrogatories witness testified that he had not looked at the papers, but that they were in Court.

In the course of the proceedings the Judge retired for a few moments. Meanwhile Mr. Mitchell was seen to pass a bundle of papers to Mr. Betts, who left the Court-room with it. When the Judge returned he said he believed it was in the power of the witness to answer the question, and if he did not he must be committed. A long examination followed as to the manner witness disposed of the papers during the Judge's absence, and the Judge asked Mr. Field to prepare a commitment for the witness.

Mr. Chatfield denied the power of the Court to commit parties for any action when the Court was not present.

The commitment was made out, but, at the suggestion of Mr. Field, it was suspended for the present, so as to finish the rest of the testimony. Mr. Betts returned to Court, and it was stipulated that Mr. Mitchell should produce the papers on Monday morning. On Monday, one witness was examined, and the case was adjourned to Tuesday, when Mr. Mitchell was again put upon the stand. He stated that he had brought the papers on Monday—but not supposing they would be called for on Tuesday, he had left them at Mr. Chatfield's office. An agreement was then made that he should produce them this morning.

This morning the case was resumed.

Mr. Field said that he had asked Mr. Chatfield if Mr. Mitchell had the papers, and he replied that he did not know.

Mr. Chatfield said he had made no promise about the papers.

The Judge said he thought the understanding was that the papers should be in Court this morning.

Mr. Chatfield said if he was to be held responsible, he would certainly have them here.

The Judge said that he understood Mr. Chatfield yesterday that he would have the papers here this morning.

Mr. Chatfield said that he had been a good deal blamed for not delivering the papers to Mr. Mitchell, and at the adjournment of the Court he had done so.

Mr. Field said he had said nothing which would warrant counsel in giving papers to Mr. Mitchell out of Court. These papers were delivered to Mr. Chatfield, and at his suggestion on Saturday he engaged to have the papers in Court on Monday, and that had been continued from day to day until now.

Mr. Chatfield said that he and Mr. Field had had a conversation, in which the former suggested that the papers should be given to Mr. Mitchell, and that the question relating to them should not be spoken of till the close of his testimony. On leaving Court, yesterday, he had given them to Mr. Mitchell, and subsequently he had no control over them. In acting thus, he had not the slightest intention of showing disrespect to the Court. He was not prepared to believe that this Court had power to drag papers belonging to a client from his lawyer's pocket.

The Judge did not believe Mr. C. intended any disrespect to the Court, but he could not see how there could be any misunderstanding in the matter—for he was certain that Mr. Chatfield had promised to have the papers in Court this morning.

Mr. Field said the papers had been delivered to Mr. Mitchell, and they were not present. Some one was responsible, and would have to answer for them.

The Judge thought, under the circumstances, it would be a matter of right that he should produce the papers at some other time—to which Mr. Field assented.

Mr. Mitchell was then called to the stand, and testified as follows: The papers were delivered to me yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Chatfield, after the adjournment of the Court; they were delivered to me in a bundle; I did not afterwards open the envelope containing them; I have not the papers in Court; I left them with the person in charge of Mr. Chatfield's office to-day; I came with him to Court to-day; I delivered them to his clerk, in his presence; I have no recollection of Mr. Chatfield suggesting that I should so leave them; on Saturday I was served with some paper, which I have not read; I do not know where the subpœna is.

The Judge said that he understood that the papers were in possession of Mr. Mitchell, and he would therefore make an order that he produce them on Thursday morning.

The order was made accordingly.

Mr. Chatfield entered a protest against the proceedings, and made some remarks relating thereto, after which the Court adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

CHEER UP!—CHEER UP!—There's good weather coming. It cannot rain always. In the meantime, would you dispel the "blues" that so much dampness invites? Go and enjoy yourself over that delicious drama, "Rosalind Hubert," at Barnum's Museum. It is repeated in glorious style to night, and will stir up the most phlegmatic heart to a glow of satisfaction. Pretty comedy this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Cancer, the most terrible malady that attacks the fleshy fibre, may be extirpated by this preparation. The knife cannot reach the minute ramifications of the disease, but the ointment *does*. It penetrates to the sources of all ulcerous disorders, and performs a radical cure.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Great hit of the new Irish Drama of "Ban Oussel Dhu," which is said to be the best historical piece ever placed on the stage. The new pantomime of "Dame Trot," also successful. Both will be repeated to-night, with the Drama of "Dogs of the Ferry."

LONG ISLAND.

Sabbath-School Meeting in Williamsburg.

The annual gathering of the friends of the Sabbath-schools in Williamsburg, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of South Second and Fourth streets, Brooklyn, Eastern District, last evening, was quite a large one "in spite of the weather." Hymns were sung, prayer was offered, and then the Rev. Dr. RUFUS W. CLARK was introduced. He said he supposed that if the arrangement of the weather had been left to them, they would have had sunshine that day instead of rain. But the rain was as necessary to vegetation as the sunshine, and God seemed to teach them a lesson in sending them this rain. They were there to consider the Sabbath-schools as a great force for benevolent action. The Sabbath-schools were auxiliary to the day-schools and family influences in promoting the growth of the gospel in the land. It would seem as though God had intended that the Sabbath-school should do a great work in this Nineteenth Century. They were unattended with expense or any of the trammels which surrounded most other kinds of machinery for good. From the Sabbath-schools in the West Churches had often sprung. In a certain School in Germany, the teacher on entering always bowed. He was asked why he did so? "Ah," said he, "there may be some here who will yet be princes, and chancellors, and kings." On a bench in that school, sat a little boy named MARTIN LUTHER; little did the teacher think he was bowing to the great Reformer every morning. So, the speaker said, he felt like bowing when he entered a Sabbath-school where there might be those who would grow up to be the best of men. He illustrated the influence which good men united could exert for good by comparing it to the packed snow, of which each flake was little powerful alone, but when they were united they might block up a railway. He believed the revival was the result of the Sabbath-school influences exerted upon the minds of those who were principally engaged in it. Sabbath-school teachers were the successors of Christ. Christ had taught some of his most fruitful lessons to individuals, and Sabbath-school teachers in conversing with individuals concerning their religious welfare, accomplished more than was effected by addressing large audiences.

The Sabbath-school Teachers, moreover, in teaching others, increase their own knowledge. In saving others they saved themselves. A man once climbing among the glaciers of the Alps, heard a cry for help amid the storm and darkness, and following the dictates of humanity, proceeded to the spot whence it came, and there found a fellow-being who had sunk down overcome with fatigue. He conveyed him to a convent, slowly and laboriously, and when he had reached it, and laid him down, "There," said he, "in saving that man, I've saved myself. Had I not heard his call, I should not have survived this fearful night."

Mr. R. G. PARDEE, of the Sunday School Union, spoke next. On these Anniversary occasions, he said, they met and listened to pastors other than their own, whom they had heard of, but whom they did not often listen to. Many pastors, invited to be present on such occasions, were compelled to be absent from various causes, but still some of them always came, and persons in the congregations of others were present, and carried word of their meetings to others. The papers were looked for anxiously by the friends of the Sabbath-schools at this season of Sabbath-school meetings, and the accounts of these were sought after and read with avidity. The speaker dwelt on the good which the Sunday-schools had done in Williamsburg, and pointed out the opportunities for doing good which still presented themselves. He quoted the words of WEBSTER, JEFFERSON, and other distinguished men, commending them. At the close of his remarks a hymn was sung, and the audience separated.

The Sabbath-school Anniversary in Williamsburg was not celebrated yesterday, on account of the storm. It will be observed to-day if it is pleasant, or if not, on the first fair day this week.

THE NEW COLLEGE HOSPITAL OF LONG ISLAND.—Brooklyn is at length to be endowed with a competent Hospital for the suffering poor, as well as for the practical advancement of medical science. Its inauguration is to take place on the 3d of June, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on which occasion a grand dinner is to be given by the patrons and friends of the institution. Over five hundred persons are expected to be present, among them many eminent speakers, so that a rare entertainment may reasonably be looked for, and one worthy the event it is to celebrate. Tickets for the dinner $5.

THE COWS EMANCIPATED.—About half of the stump-tail cows which have been kept in the large swill milk establishment on Flushing-avenue, Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, have disappeared from their steamy quarters, and rumor has it they are now ruminating upon fresh clover in the vicinity of Jamaica, where a large tract of land has been leased temporarily for their use. The falling off in the demand for swill-milk has set them free. The cows are to be kept in the country until Fall, when it is presumed the swill-milk war will be ended—when the stump-tails may be expected to resume their old quarters.

NEW-YORK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The sixty-eighth anniversary of the New-York Baptist Association with the East Brooklyn Baptist Church was opened in Bedford-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, P.M. on Tuesday.

There was a large congregation in attendance, although the afternoon was wet. An introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. H. R. KNAPP, of Greenport, Long Island.

Immediately after the sermon a collection was made for the relief of the widows of deceased clergymen.

The congregation then proceeded to the election of a Moderator by ballot, when the Rev. Mr. REMINGTON was chosen by a large majority for the ensuing year.

Mr. GEORGE H. AMELL was chosen Clerk, and Mr. J. Q. ADAMS Assistant Clerk.

Mr. S. F. HILLMAN was elected Treasurer.

The rules having been read,

A Committee on Devotional Exercises for the meetings of the Association was appointed, with the Moderator as Chairman.

A Committee on the application of Churches to be admitted into the Association was also appointed.

A letter from the Secretary *pro tem.* of the North Beriah Church was read, stating that he had been directed to communicate the unanimous resolution of this church to dissever its connection with the New-York Baptist Association. The resolution was ordered to be recorded.

A letter was read from the officers of the Sixteenth Baptist Church, asking permission to sever their connection with the Association, that they might connect themselves with the Hudson River Association, South. Agreed to.

A similar letter from the Berean Baptist Church was read, stating that it was their interest to unite with the Hudson River Association. This was also agreed to.

The Pilgrim Baptist Church and the Central Park Baptist Church were admitted members of the Association.

A Committee of Three on Obituaries was appointed.

The evening was occupied with detailed reports of the Baptist Sabbath Schools, after which the meeting adjourned to the same hour, Wednesday.

OFFICERS OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—At the close of the annual meeting of the Union, Tuesday night, the following Board of Officers was elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.—*Episcopal*—A. D. Matthews, R. S. Slocum, C. A. Van Kleeck. *Baptist*—George W. Bleecker, J. V. Harriott, E. L. Brown, A. T. Baldwin. *Presbyterian*—J. N. Judson, A. A. Smith, Wm. McElhinney, H. A. Blakesley, A. L. Van Beuren. *Congregational*—A. Woodruff, R. W. Ropes, H. R. Piercy, Sidney Sanderson. *Methodist*—William Cartwright, Samuel Booth, John G. Fay, Thos. S. Simmons. *Dutch Reformed*—J. H. Field, John Bogert, Benj. Wood, Jr. *Treasurer*—T. J. Davenport. *Secretary*—J. R. Morris.

ANOTHER HITCH.—It is understood that Judge INGRAHAM has withdrawn the order preventing the Common Council from canvassing the returns of the late election in the Twelfth Ward, as he did not know that Judge LOTT was holding Court in Brooklyn at the time. If this is so, the returns will be canvassed at the meeting of the Board to-night.

GIRL MISSING.—MARY MURPHY, 14 years old, mysteriously disappeared from her father's residence, Baltic-street, near Bond, Tuesday morning last. As she was a girl of amiable disposition and correct habits, it is feared that she has fallen into the hands of some villain.

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.—This Board has held several meetings, but we believe thus far no one has applied for license. The liquor-dealers tried that experiment last year.

☞ *The Queens County Sentinel* is the title of a weekly paper to be started in Hempstead, early in June, by JOHN H. HENTZ.

NEW-JERSEY.

SWINDLING IN HOBOKEN.—For several months past there appears to have been a concerted system by which persons in Hoboken and vicinity have been swindled out of small sums, by means of plausible stories, invented by persons who appear to be conversant with the affairs of the place. A short time since, an Irishman called at the residence of a lady to obtain money for the purpose of procuring materials for work upon one of the churches, stating that he had been sent to her (in the absence of her husband) by one of the Trustees. The lady suspected something wrong, and sent him off. The fellow called several times during the day, upon the same errand, and, finally, the lady could only get rid of him by locking the door. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that his story was a fabrication.

In another instance, a young woman with an infant applied to a family for assistance to enable her to go to her friends in Albany; and stated that her husband had deserted and left her helpless. Ascertaining that the husband of this lady was doing business at No. 5 Beekman-street, the woman went to the office and there represented that she had been sent to him by some of the members of his church to obtain $2, and that he could reimburse this from the "poor fund" of the church. The story appeared plausible and the money was handed over, but afterwards it was found that the woman was a swindler. Various instances of this kind have come to light, showing that there has been an organized plan of swindling, and in many instances it is believed that servant girls have connived with the rogues in carrying out their plans.

THE DISEASED-MEAT BUSINESS.—MARTIN WILLIAMSON, one of the proprietors of the swill-milk stables in Sussex-street, who was arrested last week for slaughtering a diseased cow, the meat of which he sold to a sausage-maker, appeared before the Recorder yesterday for examination. He plead guilty to violating the ordinance prohibiting the slaughtering of cattle in the City limits, and was discharged by the payment of a fine.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—JOHN Q. ADAMS and JOSEPH STACEY, the two young fellows arrested on suspicion of committing two burglaries last week, were brought up for examination before the Recorder Tuesday afternoon. The evidence being conclusive against them, they were committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury, the Recorder refusing to admit them to bail.

POPULATION OF NEW-JERSEY.—The census just completed by Messrs. GORSIL, shows that the population of Jersey City is 27,000. This is an increase of 4,000 in the last year.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 26.

$3,000	Ohio State 6s, '60	102⅛	
5,000	Indiana State 5s	88	
68,000	Missouri State 6s	84	
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	92	
1,000	Brooklyn City 6s	96⅜	
2,000	N. Y. Cen. RR. 7s	103½	
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	88⅜	
6,000	Erie R. R. b's '75	46	
3,000	H. R. R. 1st M'e	81	
1,000	H. 3d mort. b s	46	
2,000	H. R. R. R. 1st m.	101⅜	
2,000	La C. & M. L. G. b.	32¾	
1,000	do	32⅝	
10,000	do	32⅜	
50	Bank of N. Y	108	
10	do	108¾	
6	Hanover Bank	88	
50	Penn. Coal Co	71⅜	
250	Cum. Coal Co	15¾	
50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 84⅜	
100	do	s10 84⅜	
50	do	s3 84⅜	
200	do	s10 84⅜	
100	do	b60 84⅜	
100	do	s10 84⅜	
50	do	b30 84⅜	
50	do	s3 84⅜	
50	do	s10 84⅜	
400	do	84⅜	
100	do	b60 84⅜	
100	do	s10 84⅜	
50	do	b30 84⅜	
50	do	s3 84⅜	
50	do	s30 84⅜	
50	do	b60 84⅜	
50	do	s10 84⅜	
190	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	23	
40	La C. & Mil. R. R.	8¾	
50	do	8⅝	
200	Canton Co	20	
50	Hud. River R. R.	29¾	
6	Second avenue R. R.	80	
5	Stonington R. R.	s60 40	
350	Reading Railroad	44⅜	
100	d	b60 44⅜	
100	do	b60 44⅜	
100	do	44⅜	
150	do	b60 44⅜	
300	do	s30 44	
15	Mich. Cen. R. R.	63	
50	do	62⅞	
450	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R	23¾	
200	do	b60 23⅝	
50	do	s60 23⅝	
100	Panama Railroad	107¾	
50	do	s60 107½	
50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	88¾	
120	Cl., Col. & Cin. R. R	94	
5	Gal. & Cn. R. R.	89	
100	do	b60 89¼	
100	do	opg 89¾	
50	do	opg 88¾	
100	do	s30 88¾	
200	Cl. & Tol. R. R.	41⅞	
150	Chi. & R. I. R.	opg 75¾	
100	do	opg 75¾	
250	do	75	
50	do	b60 75	
200	do	74¾	
100	do	b60 74¾	
50	do	s60 74¾	
50	do	s30 74½	
200	do	74¾	
100	do	b60 74½	
250	do	s60 74	
25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	b30 28¾	
80	do	28¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000	Mis. State 6s	84	
1,000	Erie R. bs '75	46	
1,000	La C. & Mil. Ld. g. b	87	
1,000	Ft. Freeld 8s	87	
15	Cum. Coal Co	15¼	
50	Har. R. R.	11¾	
100	Reading R. R.	b30 44	
400	do	44¾	
700	do	s30 44	
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b5 84½	
100	do	84	
300	do	b60 84¾	
150	do	84½	
300	do	s3 84¾	
600	do	s10 84¾	
100	Erie Railroad	21¾	
200	do	21¾	
200	do	b60 21¾	
33	do	21¾	
50	M. S. & N. I p st.	b60 48	
50	Hud. River R. R.	s30 28¾	
100	do	b60 29¾	
50	Panama R. R.	s60 107½	
100	do	107¾	
50	Gal. & Chi. R.	opg 88½	
200	do	s30 88	
100	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	s30 41½	
200	do	41¾	
50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	28¾	
200	La Crosse & Mil. R.	8¾	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	Mil. City 7s	43½	
1,080	Lex. City 6s	45	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	85⅞	
3,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	41¾	
2,000	N. Y. & H. R. R. 7s	22	
2,000	At. M. I. S. of '58	80	
10	National Bank	107¼	
25	Nat. Fire Ins. Co	177	
10	American Ex. Co	89½	
10	U. S. Ex. Co	88¾	

WEDNESDAY, May 26—P. M.

The rain-storm to-day is very much against all out-door business. Money affairs are generally quiet. There were few additional transactions in Exchange for the Liverpool steamer, although the *Persia's* mail was kept open until 2 o'clock. The terms on London closed dull at 109⅜@109¾ ℔ cent. The shipment of Specie by this opportunity is $390,000. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $340,148 over the receipts of the day, of which $200,000 was sent by express in Gold to the Department at Washington. The balance in the office here now stands $6,549,482. The following is a summary of the Bank movement to the close of last week in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and New-Orleans, including the Sub-Treasury statement at New-York at the same time:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, May 22	$115,658,982	$84,297,736	$34,047,446	$7,307,445
Boston, May 24	55,396,700	21,418,620	9,015,000